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Annual Registry of Management Measures

1985

Atlantic Fisheries Service

Canada

87--04788/

FOREWORD

The following is a registry of management measures in the Atlantic fisheries during 1985. The registry contains a summary of more than 25 different fishery management plans and related activities that were implemented for 20 different species and stocks that make up the major Atlantic commercial fisheries. Some 55,000 commercial fishermen, operating 27,000 vessels, participate in these fisheries and land close to $600 million worth of fish each year. Another 25,000 plant workers process the catch. Except for Atlantic salmon management measures for the sport fisheries are not covered in this document. In 1985, some 54,000 anglers were licensed for the Atantic salmon sport fishery in the four Atlantic provinces. They are estimated to have spent approximately $49.7 million sportfishing in 1985.

This registry also provides information on the Atlantic fisheries resource management process and the role scientific and industry advisory committees play in the planning and establishment of annual Total Allowable Catches (TACs) for the various stocks. These TACs are an integral part of practically every fishing plan and their impact has to be measured and evaluated annually. In addition, the registry includes information on the year's fishing results which can be compared to catch forecasts made by DFO and industry prior to the start of the fishing seasons.

This is the third registry to be prepared for the Atlantic fisheries and it is hoped that the exercise will be repeated and refined in successive years so that there is eventually a comprehensive historical review of management measures. The registry could also assist in the consolidation of management plans, where appropriate, which would lighten the work load of all those involved in their preparation and implementation.

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I N D E X

		Page
1.	**THE ATLANTIC FISHERIES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESS AND SCHEDULE**	
1.1	Management Approach	1
1.2	Advisory Committees	1
1.3	Management Process	3
1.4	Scheduling of the Management.Process.....	5
1.5	Sector Management	9
2.	**GROUNDFISH**	
2.1	Management Principle/Objectives	14
2.2	Licensing Policy (1985)	14
2.3	Management Measures	16
2.4	Summary of Activities	23
3.	**ANADROMOUS AND CATADROMOUS**	
3.1	Atlantic Salmon	41
3.2	Gaspereau	62
3.3	American Shad	68
3.4	Arctic Char	72
4.	**PELAGICS**	
4.1	Herring	77
4.2	Mackerel	90
4.3	Capelin	94
4.4	Bluefin Tuna	104
4.5	Swordfish	109
5.	**SHELLFISH**	
5.1	Scallop	114
5.2	Shrimp	123
5.3	Lobster	132
5.4	Snow Crab	145
5.5	Jonah Crab and Red Crab	152
5.6	Offshore Clams	155

		Page
6.	**MARINE MAMMALS**	
	6.1 Seals	158
7.	**SPECIAL FISHERY ARRANGEMENTS**	
	7.1 Over the Side Sales	164
	7.2 Over-the-Wharf Sales	169
	7.3 Resource Short Plant Program	170
8.	**FOREIGN FISHERIES**	
	8.1 General Process	174
	8.2 Summary of Activities	174

1. THE ATLANTIC FISHERIES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

1. THE ATLANTIC FISHERIES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The framework of the advisory and decision-making process for management of Atlantic fisheries resources is a complex process involving some 20 major scientific and management advisory committees and 25 fish species. This section of the registry describes the principles and procedures underlying the resource management process and the scheduling of consultations on an annual basis. It is not intended to include all consultative processes in the area of fisheries management which occur within each region, but rather to identify the mechanisms at the inter-regional level and above.

1.1 Management Approach

a) All requests for scientific advice are directed through the Canadian Atlantic Fisheries Scientific Advisory Committee (CAFSAC), the Scientific Council of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) or the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), as appropriate. The role of scientists at fisheries management advisory committee meetings is to interpret the scientific advice these bodies provide on the resources the committees are addressing.

b) Key management decisions on strategies and TACs are taken by the Atlantic Directors General Committee which refers decisions as necessary to the Minister.

c) Inter-regional management advisory committees deal with stocks which are exploited by fishermen of more than one region. These committees make recommendations on inter-regional issues only, such as dividing the TAC between the mobile fleet and fixed gear fishermen. Regional working groups provide advice directly to particular Directors General on detailed management plans for their regions. Each inter-regional management advisory committee produces an annual fishing plan.

1.2 Advisory Committees

1.2.1 Scientific Advisory Committees

The responsibilities of the various scientific committees may be summarized as follows:

a) North Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) Scientific Council is responsible for the provision of scientific advice on:

   (i) stocks residing entirely within the NAFO regulatory area (i.e. entirely outside the Canadian Zone);

   (ii) stocks overlapping the Canadian zone and the NAFO regulatory area;

   (iii) stocks managed jointly by Canada and the EEC, provided there is agreement between the two parties to refer these stocks to NAFO for advice;

   (iv) certain stocks residing entirely in the Canadian zone for which there are significant foreign fisheries and for which it is decided to seek NAFO advice.

b) International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) is a body which is consulted for specific scientific advice on Atlantic salmon relating to the impact of the Greenland fishery on the Atlantic stock and the interception of U.S. origin fish by Canada.

c) Scientific committees of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) provide advice to commissions on cetaceans (whales, porpoises and dolphins), tuna and swordfish.

d) Canadian Atlantic Fisheries Scientific Advisory Committee (CAFSAC) is responsible for the generation of advice on all other stocks. CAFSAC subcommittees also consider Canadian assessments on salmon and seals before they are reviewed by ICES and NAFO. Scientific advice on cetaceans, tuna, and swordfish which is provided to commissions by the scientific committees of the IWC and ICCAT are considered by CAFSAC, as deemed appropriate.

1.2.2 Management Advisory Committees

The following inter-regional management advisory committees provide advice to the Minister of Fisheries and the Atlantic Directors General Committee on matters related to specific species, including the condition of the stocks, allocation of the resource among fishermen, methods of harvesting, division of catch among processors, research needs and techniques, licensing policy and economic analysis of fishing enterprises.

1. Atlantic Groundfish Advisory Committee (AGAC)

2. Offshore Vessel Owners Working Group (OVOWG)

3. Gulf Crab Advisory Committee (GCAC)

4. Gulf Shrimp Advisory Committee (GSAC)

5. Northern Shrimp Advisory Committee (NSAC)

6. Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Advisory Committee (ABTAC)

7. Atlantic Salmon Advisory Board (ASAB)

8. Atlantic Seals Advisory Committee (ASAC)

9. Squid Advisory Committee (SQAC)

10. Offshore Scallop Advisory Committee (OSAC)

11. Gulf Small Pelagics Advisory Committee (GSPAC)

Membership on these committees includes representatives of provincial governments, fishermens' organizations, fishing companies including the secondary sector, and Department officials. In most cases, inter-regional management advisory committees are supported by a Working Group of DFO officers who consolidate scientific, economic, marketing and other information into draft fishing plans for committee consideration.

1.2.3 Other Advisory and Decision-Making Committees

1. Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee (FPAFC).

   This committee is composed of deputy-ministers of the five Eastern provinces and deals with major policy issues and programs on the Atlantic coast.

2. Atlantic Fisheries Ministers Committee (AFMC).

1.3 Management Process

The management process from the generation of scientific advice to the drafting of regulations can be described as follows:

1. For stocks managed by Canada, advice proceeds from a CAFSAC subcommittee or from the NAFO Scientific Council; to the CAFSAC Steering Committee; to the

Atlantic Directors General Committee and from there to:

(a) An inter-regional management advisory committee for consultations on the development of a management plan. When the plan is finalized by the Department it is reviewed by the Atlantic Directors General Committee for approval or in some cases, referred to the Minister for approval.

(b) When stocks are only of concern to one region, advice proceeds from the Atlantic Directors General Committee to the appropriate regional advisory committee for consultations on the development of a management plan. When the Department finalizes the plan it is reviewed by the Atlantic Directors General Committee for approval or in some cases, referred to the Minister for approval.

Once management plans are approved, if regulations or amendments to regulations are required, the Atlantic Operations Directorate drafts them.

2. For stocks managed by NAFO, advice proceeds from the NAFO Scientific Council to the NAFO Fisheries Commission. The advice is also received by the Atlantic Directors General Committee which then consults with inter-regional advisory committees regarding Canada's negotiating position and requirements. When NAFO decisions are made on TACs and allocations, inter-regional advisory committees are consulted regarding development of a Canadian management plan. The process described above in 1(a) is then followed.

Stocks that NAFO advises on can be grouped into the following categories:

a) Stocks outside the 200-mile limit: cod, redfish and American plaice in 3M.

b) Stocks overlapping the 200-mile limit: roundnose grenadier, Greenland halibut and shrimp in 0 + 1, 3NO cod, 3NO capelin, 3NO witch, 3LN redfish, 3LNO American plaice, squid in 3 + 4, harp seals and hooded seals.

c) Stocks within the 200-mile limit and subject to foreign allocation and research: 2J3KL cod, 3PS cod, 2 + 3 roundnose grenadier, 2+3KL greenland halibut, 4VWX silver hake and 3L capelin.

1.4 Scheduling of the Management Process

Two time constraints have to be considered in the scheduling of the management process:

1. The time scientists need to acquire statistical data and to analyze it after the fishing season ends.

2. The time managers need to consult with international and Canadian industry groups and to make decisions before the fishing season begins.

As a general rule, the present management process can accommodate these time constraints. For example, scientific advice on groundfish is generated in May and June from the previous year's fishing and research data, but the management plan does not need to be completed until the fall. This gives managers time to consult with industry groups before decisions are made.

Schedules of the management process outlining the timing of each step in the advisory process for each major Atlantic coast stock, are contained on the next three pages.

SCHEDULING OF THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

SPECIES/CATEGORY	RESPONSIBILITY CENTRE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY/AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
GROUNDFISH	ADM, Atlantic Fisheries Chairman, AGAC	OF.01	Bilaterals with Foreign Countries			CAFSAC Groundfish Subcommittee Advice	NAFO Scientific Committee Adv. AGAC ATL. RDG's	Regional Grdfish Advis. Committee STO-30	Regional Grdfish Adv. Ctee. (Que) NAFO Consul. DRAFT PLAN AGAC. OVOWG IOG Consul	FPAFC STM. 30	Atl. Min. Confer. AOP	
HERRING 4RST, Isle Verte	Chairman, Gulf Small Pelagics Advis. Comm.	AOP (Gulf spring)		Reg. Cons (Quebec) GSPAC	STO, STM AOP (Gulf fall)	CAFSAC ADVICE			OF.01 (4R/MG)	OF.15 (4T/MG)		Reg. Cons (Quebec) GS PAC
4Vn, 4WX	Chairman, S.F. Herring Advisory Committee			STO-STM AOP (Nfld spring)			OF.01 (4X/FG+MG)		STO-STM AOP (Nfld. Fall)	STO-STM AOP (Scotia Fundy)	OF.07 (4Vn&4W/MG)	OF.01 (4X/MG) STO-STM (Gulf spring)
N.E., E. & S.E. Nfld.	Chmn, Nfld. Small Pelagic Advisory Committee	Of 01 (4RST/FG)			OF.01 (4R/MG) (4W/FG)							
SHRIMP Northern, Lab. Gulf (4RST) Scotia-Fundy	Chmn, NorShrimp Adv.Comm. Chmn, Gulf Shr. Adv.Comm. Chmn, S-F Shr. Adv. Comm.	NAFO (0+1) Scientific Council	GSAC Consult'ns	CAFSAC Invertebrate Subcom.Adv STO-STM (Gulf)	NSAC Con. AOP (Gulf) SFSAC	STM AOP (Northern Shrimp)			NSAC, GSAC Review & Consult'ns			Regional Cons (Quebec)
SEA SCALLOPS Offshore B. of Fundy	Chmn, Off.Scal.Ad.Comm. Chmn, B. of F. Sc.Ad.Com.	OF.01 (off. & Bay of Fundy)		CAFSAC Invertebrate Subcom.Adv	Regional Consult. OF.01 (SW Gulf & Mag Isl)			OSAC Review & Consult'ns		Mg. Isl. Sc. Adv. Ctee	OSAC Review & Cons'tns	AOP (offshore Mag. Islands)
Northumberland Strait	Comm. in each Lobster District											
Magdalen Islands	Chmn, Mgd Isl Sc.Ad. Com.											

STO - (Send to Ottawa) STM - (Send to Minister) OF - (Opening of Fishery) AOP - (Announcement of Management Plan(s) FG - (Fixed Gear) MG - (Mobile Gear)

SCHEDULING OF THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

SPECIES/CATEGORY		RESPONSIBILITY CENTRE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY/AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
BLUEFIN TUNA		Chmn, Atl.Bl.Tuna Ad.Com. (ABTAC)	ABTAC & Area SubCommittees Consult.			STO STM-15 AOP	OF.01 (traps)		OF.- (Angl. & tended lines)		ABTAC Consult'ns	ICCAT Consult'ns & Scient. Advice	
CAPELIN	2+3K, 3L, 3P, 3NO	Chmn, Nfld.Small Pelagics Advisory Committee (NSPAC)		NAFO ADV. (3LNO) CAFSAC ADV (2+3K)	Reg. Cons. (Quebec) GSPAC	STO-STM NSPAC	STO-STM AOP (Gulf + Nfld) CAFSAC Advice (4RST)						Reg. Cons (Quebec)
	4RST	Chmn, Gulf Small Pelagics Advisory Committee (GSPAC)	OF.01 (Gulf)					OF.01 (Nfld)					
SQUID	Atlantic	Chairman, Atlantic Squid Advisory Committee	Bilaterals with Foreign Countries					Squid Adv Ctte. Consult. STO-STM	AOP (July)	OF 01 NAFO Consult'ns			
MACKEREL (3-6)	Gulf Nfld Sco-Fundy Quebec	Chairmen, Small Pelagics Advisory Committees in Gulf and Nfld. region			AOP (regions) SPAC (Gulf) Reg Cons. (Quebec)		CAFSAC Advice						Reg. Cons. (Quebec) GSPAC
SWORDFISH	Scotia Fundy	Chmn, Scotia Fundy Swordfish Adv. Committee			Regional Consult'ns	AOP (Region)			OF.01			ICCAT	

STO - (Send to Ottawa) STM - (Send to Minister) OF - (Opening of Fishery) AOP - (Announcement of Management Plan(s) FG - Fixed Gear MG - Mobile Gear

SCHEDULING OF THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

SPECIES/CATEGORY	RESPONSIBILITY CENTRE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY/AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
SNOWCRAB Gulf Offsh.	Chmn., Gulf Sn.Cr.Adv.Com.	CAFSAC Inv Sub.Adv.	GCAC Cons.					OF.15 (July) (Cape Breton)	Crab Ctees Review & Consult'ns		Reg. Cons. (Quebec)	
Inshore Cape Breton	Chmn. C.B. Work, Gr. .		Nfld. Crab Adv. Comm. Consultations									
Nfld.	Chmn. Nfld.Crab Adv. Comm.		STO-STM (Gulf offshore)	AOP (Gulf Off. & Quebec Insh.)								
Quebec Inshore	Chmn. Québec Inshore Crab Adv. Comm.	OF (Que. Zones ABC) CAFSAC Advice (Que inshore)	OF.01 (Gulf Off & Nfld. QICAC					OF (Aug) (Quebec zones D,E				
ATLANTIC SALMON	Chairman, Atlantic Salmon Board	ZMAC Consult.	ASAB Consult.	AOP	OF.15	ICES - Sciant. Council Advisory (Greenland)	NASCO Council				ICES Advice (N.America)	Atlantic Salmon Adv Board Consult'ns
			CAFSAC Advice (Nfld)								CAFSAC Advice (N.B.rivers)	
		STO-30	STM-15									
SEALS	Chairman Atlantic Seals Advisory Committee	NAFO Sci. Con.Advice (Harps & Hoods)	AOP (Harps & Hoods only)	OF.01 (Harps & Hoods)							CAFSAC Advice (Grey & Harbours Seals)	
		STO-STM									ASAC Consultations	

STO - (Send to Ottawa) STM - (Send to Minister) OF - (Opening of Fishery) AOP - (Announcement of Management Plan(s) FG - (Fixed Gear) MG - (Mobile Gear)

1.5 Sector Management

1.5.1 Objectives

Sector management was introduced January 1, 1982 for all groundfish vessels less than 65 feet LOA. It limits the mobility of these vessels to designated areas or sectors and permits the decentralization of the management of the inshore groundfish fishery to the regional headquarters level. Under sector management the Atlantic fishery is divided into three management zones: Sector 1 - 0, 2, 3KLMNOPs; Sector 2 - 3Pn, 4RST; and Sector 3 - 4VWX, 5.

The sector management concept has been used for other inshore fisheries such as salmon, lobster and herring, where a number of different management zones have been established within each region. This has enabled each region to respond quickly to local fisheries problems and align fishing effort to the resources available.

The advantages of sector management as identified in a Discussion Paper released in November 1981 are:

1. It permits better control of access among various fleet sectors and allows for a suitable balance between the resources available and the fishing effort within the boundaries of each sector. Specifically, it ensures that in a sector where adequate fishing capacity exists (or over-capacity), additional fishing effort by vessels outside the sector is restricted. This ensures that quotas assigned for a particular size of vessel in a particular area are in fact harvested by vessels from that area.

2. Management of the small vessel fleet within a specified sector provides greater decentralization and, in particular, provides Directors General with a greater degree of authority for management. It also ensures the degree of flexibility required to deal with the socio-economic conditions within each region.

3. Such flexibility allows for expansion or restriction of the inshore fisheries within a particular region in relation to the resource availability, without necessarily affecting the management of fisheries in other regions where fish stock availability or social and economic conditions differ.

4. As an essential condition to such a sectoral approach, it is necessary to determine long term sharing plans for allocation of the groundfish resource among different fleet sectors. This process was used

in developing the offshore share in the 1983 Groundfish Management Plan and if applied to all fleets will enable all sectors to better plan their harvesting strategy.

1.5.2 Definition of Sectors

All inshore groundfish vessels less than 19.8 metres (65 feet) are managed within a series of fishing areas or sectors. The sectors are aligned with the Newfoundland, Gulf Quebec and Scotia-Fundy Regions of the Atlantic Fisheries Service as follows:

Sector	Region	NAFO Areas
1	Newfoundland	0,2, 3KLMNOPs
2	Gulf/Quebec	4RST, 3Pn
3	Scotia-Fundy	4VWX, 5

In addition to being permitted to fish in their respective sectors all inshore groundfish vessels less than 19.8 metres from sectors 2 and 3 will also be entitled to fish for groundfish in NAFO areas 3MNO in accordance with the Atlantic Groundfish Management Plan and the Atlantic Fishery Regulations.

Many inshore groundfish vessels from communities near sectoral boundary lines have historically fished common fishing grounds on one side of the line or the other, depending upon where the fish migrated.

In order to provide for continuation of historic fishing patterns, two types of overlap privileges have been established: authorized overlaps and historical overlaps.

1.5.3 Authorized Overlaps

Vessels which have home ports located in the extremities of their sector will be permitted to fish in the NAFO subdivision adjoining their home port division, specifically:

Home Port Division	Authorized Overlaps
4T	4Vn
4Vn	4T
3Pn	3Ps
3Ps	3Pn
4RS	2J
2J	4RS

Authorized overlaps are meant to provide for the inshore groundfish fleet as it existed on Jan. 1, 1982. If vessels

are relocated to an alternate home port division, the authorized overlap is rescinded. If vessels are relocated from a home port division with no authorized overlap privilege to a home port division listed above, no authorized overlap privilege will be extended.

1.5.5 Historical Overlaps

As a further means of assuring that traditional fishing patterns were not disrupted, ex-sector fishing privileges beyond the authorized overlaps have been granted:

a) when it was shown that the vessel fished the specific ex-sector area for two years within the period 1978-80.

b) the qualifying period was extended to the years 1980 and 1981 when it was shown that decisions and commitments were made to have a vessel replaced prior to 1980, that is, the replacement vessel qualified for an historical overlap if it fished the specific ex-sector area during the years 1980 and 1981.

1.5.6 Historical Overlap Termination Criteria

Historical overlap privileges will expire when:

a) there is a change in vessel ownership;

b) the vessel is seized by a lending authority;

c) the vessel is routinely replaced.

Historical overlap privileges will not expire when the vessel is lost through fire, sinking, etc. Providing the vessel is replaced within a two-year period, the historic overlap privileges would continue on the new vessel, subject to the above criteria.

The following is a complete listing of vessels entitled to historical overlaps.

SECTOR MANAGEMENT

HISTORICAL OVERLAP MASTER LIST

SECTOR 1

Name of Vessel	Name of Owner	Gear	LOA	CFV #	Home Port Area	Permissible Area	Overlap Sector
North Rover II	Wilfred Elliot	Fixed	50	060409	3K	4R	2
Rosalyn & Bernice (Lost)	Ernest Price	Mobile	51	010028	3Ps	4R	2
Sea Sons II	Cecil Rideout	Mobile	60	096714	3Ps	4R	2
Terry & Danny (Lost)	Max Forsey	Mobile	52	072744	3Ps	4R	2

SECTOR 2

Beverly Gaie	Edmund Taylor	Fixed	50	062421-3	4R	3K	1
Cape St. Anthony	Llewellyn Pittmore	Fixed	49	060395	4R	3K	1
Dominique Nadine	Raymond Mallet	Mobile	64	12554-2	4T	4VsW	3
Fortune Cape	Herbert Carroll	Fixed	52	010030	4R	3K	1
June & Bernice	Joseph Kridow	Fixed	52	010040-4	3Pn	4Vn	3
Keith & Patricia	James Herritt	Mobile	54	086900	3Pn	4Vn	3
Lady Misty	Eric, Samson	Mobile	38	6152	4T	4W	3
Le Grand Duc	Valois Goupil	Mobile	63	12492-5	4T	4VsW	3
Marie Berthe	Donnat Vienneau	Mobile	58	1002-0	3Pn	4VsW	3
Olga F. Deborah	Fred Keeping	Mobile	58	010023-0	3Pn	4Vn,4Vs	3
Regina Roseanna	Russel Hardy	Fixed	38	084032	3Pn	4Vn	3
Wally & Sisters II	Wallace Mead	Mobile	64	095392-7	3Pn	4Vn,Vs	3

SECTOR 3

Benric	R.J. King Fisheries	Mobile	64	12363	4Vn	4R	2
Cadegan	Highland Fisheries	Mob/Fixed	64	5631	4Vn	3Pn,4R	2
Calm Sea	Calm Sea Fish. Ltd	Mobile	64	5745	4W	4T	2
Charlene D.	Hendsbee, W.P.	Mob/Fixed	42	6533	4W	4T	2
Curtis & Rodney	Billard, R.D.	Mob/Fixed	48	29155	4Vn	4R	2
Don Cadegan	Highland Fisheries	Mobile	64	5630	4Vn	3Pn,4R	2
Janice & Jane	Mersey Seafoods Ltd.	Mobile	64	12152	4W	4T	2
J.J. Sisters	William Schrader Fish.	Mob/Fixed	48	5550	4W	4T	2
Johnny & Sisters II	Thorburn, H.R.	Fixed	64	5606	4X	3Ps	1
Sheila Pauline	W.T. Groves Fish. Ltd.	Mob/Fixed	48	5236	4W	4T	2
Windbreak	S.C. Pinkkamm	Mob/Fixed	44	5494	4W	4T	2

2. GROUNDFISH

2. GROUNDFISH

2.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and restoration of the resource.

2. Co-ordination of the deployment of fishing fleets over the fishing grounds and the operating season.

3. Utilization of the resource over the calendar year to the maximum degree possible.

4. Access to all groundfish stocks was to be regulated by seasons, quotas, vessel size and gear types.

5. Allocation of the resource was to be on the basis of equity, taking into account adjacency to the resource, the relative dependence of coastal communities and the various fleet sectors on the resource, and economic efficiency and fleet mobility.

6. Small vessels were to be limited to an area of operation specified in the Sector Management Plan.

7. All gear was to be subject to quota management, except as noted.

8. When a gear sector quota was reallocated within the fishing year to facilitate orderly harvesting, the reallocation could not take place without the consent of the gear sector in question (this principle was not to apply in cases where it was clear that the annual quota would not be caught).

9. TACs were to be adjusted during the season only when there was a major change in scientific advice that would result in at least a 10 per cent change; and only after consultations with those involved in the fishery.

10. An allocation was to be made for a Resource Short Plant Program (RSPP) in specified stock areas.

11. Specific rules and/or conditions were to apply as outlined in the administrative rules for enterprise allocation.

2.2 Licensing Policy (1985)

A. Offshore Fishery (vessels 65'LOA and greater):

1. No additional licences were to be issued in this fishery.

2. The policy permitting vessel replacements on the basis of certain relationships between the length of the replacement vessel and that of the replaced vessel (foot for foot guidelines) was dropped in favor of limits applying only to catch capacity of offshore vessels.

3. Existing wet fish vessels could be replaced with freezer trawlers but filleting on board was prohibited. Three factory freezer trawler licences were provided and one has been optioned.

4. The leasing of Canadian vessels as temporary replacements was permissible for a maximum period of two years, subject to the replacement guidelines. This policy also applied in the inshore groundfish fishery.

5. The leasing of foreign vessels as temporary replacement vessels was permissible, providing the vessel being replaced had been unexpectedly removed or rendered unserviceable for a period of four months or more. Also, the vessel had to be of similar catching capacity, operate under the same fishing plan and be crewed by Canadians, except for two or three key crew members.

6. Licences were transferable with Ministerial approval.

B. <u>Inshore Fishery (vessels under 65'LOA):</u>

1. This fishery was managed on a limited-entry basis with the exception of the Newfoundland Region where new fixed gear licences could be issued to full-time fishermen using vessels under 35'LOA in NAFO Divisions 2J, 3KL. In the Scotia-Fundy Region there was no limited entry for handline.

2. Licences were valid for areas specified in the Sector Management Policy.

3. Vessels less than 35'LOA could be replaced with a vessel up to 34'11"LOA. In the Newfoundland Region part-time fishermen owning vessels less than 22' LOA could replace up to 22'LOA. Those owning vessels greater than 22'LOA but less than 35' LOA could only replace on a foot for foot basis. In Western Newfoundland part-time fisher-

men owning vessels less than 35' LOA could only replace on a foot for foot basis.

4. Vessels 35'LOA and greater but less than 65'LOA could be replaced only by vessels within specified five-foot intervals (i.e. 35-39'11", 40-44'11", ... 60-64'11"LOA).

5. Licences were transferable to eligible recipients (full-time, bonafide and other qualified fishermen) with the approval of the Department.

2.3 Management Measures

A. General

1. When requested by the Department, observers had to be carried on board vessels, if at all possible.

2. All vessels greater than 27.4 metres (90') LOA had to report their position and catch on a daily basis to their company. The company in turn had to forward the report on a daily basis to the DFO Director General for the region for which the licence was issued.

3. In accordance with Section 48 of the Fisheries Act maintenance of accurate log records was to be strictly enforced.

4. Violations of any part of the management plan could result in suspensions upon conviction.

5. Unless otherwise indicated, all fisheries opened Jan. 1, 1985.

6. Unless otherwise indicated, by-catches in all fisheries could not exceed 10 per cent of the catch.

7. Unless otherwise indicated, all TACs, quotas and allocations were specified in metric tonnes.

B. Administrative Rules for Enterprise Allocations:

Permanent Transfers

1. Any part of an enterprise allocation for any stock could be "permanently transferred" from one enterprise to another, or exchanged for a portion of another enterprise's allocation of another species or stock. Such transfers will accordingly change

the percentage shares of enterprise allocations of the two parties for subsequent years.

To ensure that such transactions or exchanges were accurately recorded and properly understood by all participants, all requests for permanent transfers involving enterprise allocations had to be forwarded to the Assistant Deputy Minister, Atlantic Fisheries Service for approval. All enterprises were informed by DFO of a permanent transfer and were notified of percentage share changes through monthly transaction reports to be communicated to all offshore groundfish operators reflecting permanent transfers.

2. All permanent transfers which could potentially cause a significant change in landing patterns affecting communities/regions were to be referred to the Minister for decision, particularly those cases involving significant processing employment and/or high community dependence - for example, possible plant closure or loss of more than 50 person-years of employment in a particular community. In such, cases, the Minister would consult with the appropriate Provincial Minister(s) depending upon the community/region affected.

3. Independent Enterprises were permitted to transfer permanently their allocation to another enterprise within the "Independent Offshore Group". If such transfers involved an enterprise's whole allocation, this automatically cancelled the groundfish licence pertaining to the vessel in question, unless the vessel was included in the transfer of the allocation, in which case the licence could be transferred.

4. Permanent transfers of enterprise allocations from the IOG, whether independently or as a group, to National Sea Products and/or Fishery Products International were not permitted. However, they were permitted from these two large companies to the IOG.

5. Permanent transfers of enterprise allocations between National Sea Products Ltd. and Fishery Products International Ltd. were permitted, but no single company was permitted to acquire more than 50% of the total Canadian Offshore Groundfish quota by volume (in those species and stocks for which enterprise allocations apply) through either transfers or differential growth in stocks.

6. The establishment of a IOG competitive pool comprised of nonactive licenced participants was intended to provide these participants with the opportunity to rationalize their fishing operations. Participants were allowed to acquire equal portions of the pool thereby establishing their individual allocations and over time eliminating the competitive pool. Companies were allowed to transfer or obtain other enterprise allocations in accordance with the existing permanent transfer rules in order to rationalize their operations.

7. Foreign investment in fishing (and processing) companies was subject to the new guidelines being established by the federal government on Foreign investment in the Canadian fisheries sector.

8. Vessel/lease arrangements negotiated during the 1985-86 trial period shall be negotiated between the parties involved subject to final approval by DFO for both vessel registration and transfer of allocations where it applies.

Temporary Transfer within the Fishing Season

1. Inter-enterprise transfer may be necessary during the season as companies fine tune their fishing plans. Such transfers may be considered as "temporary" in that they are applicable to that fishing year only. Such transfers were permitted within the Independent Operators and between Independent Operators and the two large companies.

   a) To ensure that such transactions are accurately recorded and properly understood by all participants, the parties involved had to submit their request for a "temporary" transfer in writing to the Chairman of the Atlantic Groundfish Advisory Committee (AGAC) or his designate (or if time is limited, an oral request to be followed by written communication). The Department responded as quickly as possible.

   b) A monthly transaction report was communicated to all offshore Groundfish operations reflecting temporary transfers.

2. Mid-year re-allocation of uncaught quota by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans is not consistent with the enterprise allocations approach. Once an enterprise allocation is made, it is the responsibility of the firm to decide how this quota is to be

used, i.e. harvested, sold, transferred or left in the water. Hence, the Department does not intend to undertake a mid-year review of "surplus" quota unless it is requested by all parties, except where specifically provided for in the Atlantic Groundfish Management Plan.

3. For 1985, enterprise allocations established for individual enterprises within the IOG which may not have been required, or utilized, by that enterprise(s) could be offered for temporary transfer to other independent enterprises of the IOG. If there was no interest by any IOG enterprise(s), such allocations were made available to Fishery Products International or National Sea Products.

By-Catch Regulations

1. Companies with Enterprise Allocations must conduct their fishing operations in such a way as to provide for by-catches of regulated species from within their enterprise allocations, except in those specified fisheries where enterprise allocations do not apply.

2. Incidental catches of a regulated species for which (1) an enterprise has no allocation or (2) is in excess of an enterprise's allocation for that species, will be sufficient cause to require that company to cease fishing in divisions where this by-catch occurs.

   The onus will be on the companies to cease fishing when one of their allocations is reached or to arrange for a "temporary" transfer of sufficient quota of that by-catch species from another enterprise in order to allow continued fishing in that division.

3. In cases when the foregoing is not feasible because of imbalances in the distribution of individual stock enterprise allocations among enterprises within the IOG, alternative by-catch provisions were developed in consultation with the offshore operators.

Permanent Vessel Replacement

1. One of the major longer-term benefits of the Enterprise Allocations or quasi-property rights approach is that no vessel replacement restrictions need apply - each enterprise would naturally invest in the appropriate number and size of vessels necessary

to harvest its enterprise allocation. In contrast to competitive fishing, there should be no tendency towards over-investment in the fleet. However, given that the system of enterprise allocations is still relatively new and its implications not completely worked out, it is necessary to be cautious about fully removing replacement guidelines. However, some flexibility might be introduced to the current policy for those vessels fishing against enterprise allocations.

2. The restrictive policy permitting vessel replacements on the basis of certain relationships between the length of the replacement vessel and that of the replaced vessel (foot-for-foot guidelines) were dropped in favour of limits applying only to catch capacity of offshore vessels.

3. The "catching capacity" of the replaced vessel could be taken as the average catch of that vessel for the previous three years. If the vessel was inactive, its capacity could be based on the average catch for the same period for another vessel of the same class.

4. The capacity of the replacement vessel was similarly rated on the basis of another vessel of the same class. For vessels pertaining to a class with no fishing history in the Canadian groundfishery of a multi-fishery nature, the capacity had to be assessed and approved by DFO based on discussions with the enterprise.

5. To facilitate the acquisition of different size vessels as replacements, the "combining" of two or more older vessels to be retired in favour of one larger one were permitted provided that the catching capacity of the replacement unit did not exceed the catching capacity of the replaced units.

6. Should any new replacement unit be less than 100 feet LOA, such unit had to fish under the firm's offshore enterprise allocation and not competitively with other vessels less than 100 feet LOA.

7. The foregoing "capacity-equivalent" guidelines was applied as an interim measure until more experience is gained with the system of enterprise allocations. It is intended that they will be dropped at some point possibly during the 1985-1988 period, and possibly linked to the introduction of "access fees" (see Licence Fees section below). Under the new guidelines, it was be intended that

replacement would become solely an investment decision of the firm based on the size and class of vessel it considered necessary to harvest its allocations.

Temporary or Short-term Vessel Replacement

1. In order to permit the temporary replacement of Canadian fishing vessels for harvesting and marketing continuity reasons, the following policy guidelines (established since 1980) applied for the temporary replacement of licensed Canadian Offshore fishing vessels which were unexpectedly removed from the fishing fleet within the preceeding twelve (12) months.

2. This temporary replacement policy applied to offshore vessel permanently removed, or rendered unserviceable, for a period of four months or more (eg. sinking, fire, etc.) A maximum period of two year's duration for any charter (foreign or Canadian) vessel was allowed.

3. A foreign vessel charter must be entirely crewed by Canadians except for two or three key crew members required for the vessels efficient operation.

4. Any chartered vessel (foreign or Canadian) was to be of similar "catching capacity" and had to operate on the same fishing plan (and enterprise allocations) as the vessel being replaced and the charter vessel's catch had to be delivered to the same plant, or plants, as the vessel being replaced.

5. Freezer trawlers were allowed to be chartered to replace wetfish trawlers but the processing (to the fillet stage) of traditional groundfish species at sea was not permitted.

6. All requests for temporary, or short-term vessel charters had to be forwarded to the Assistant Deputy Minister, Atlantic Fisheries Service for transmittal to the Minister for approval.

Factory Freezer Trawlers

1. The 1985 DFO policy governing the replacement of fishing vessels by factory freezer trawlers permitted onboard processing of groundfish only to the headed, gutted form, but not filleting at sea.

Licence Fees

1. Should an enterprise withdraw a licensed groundfish vessel over 100 feet LOA refrain from active fish-

ing, such non-participation during the 1985-1988 period would not constitute cause for removal of that vessel's fishing privilege, provided that the annual licence and registration fee, in respect of that vessel, has been paid.

2. In 1985, all vessels were required to pay a $20 vessel registration fee and limited-entry fishing fee(s) based upon the species fished and the vessel category and size.

   An alternate approach was developed for the limited entry groundfish licence fee based upon the enterprise allocation made in respect of company or individual vessel. The intention was to generate as much licensing revenue from offshore groundfish vessels in 1985 as was generated in 1984, in direct proportion to a company's enterprise allocation. Options included:

   a) assigning licence fees based on total groundfish allocated;

   b) as in (a) above, with weighted values for different species (e.g. cod is more valuable than turbot and so would be weighted accordingly;

   c) as in (a) above, with weighted values for different stocks (e.g. 2J, 3KL cod is more valuable than 5Z cod and so would be weighted accordingly).

Gulf-based and Non Gulf-based Designations

The designation of GBV and NGBV (including 1050 BHP rule) should not normally apply under enterprise allocations. At some point during the trial period these designations may be dropped when more experience is gained with the system. However, at that time any potential significant changes in landing patterns shall be subject to the conditions set out in clause 1(b) under Permanent Transfers. The removal of the GBV and NGBV designations would have the following impact:

a) GBVs could be permitted to fish their enterprise allocations on a year-round basis rather than under a 10 month restriction;

b) NGBV operators (whether greater than or less than 1050 BHP) could be permitted to fish their groundfish enterprise allocations within the Gulf using whatever vessels they have available according to their harvesting strategies; and

c) there would be more flexibility to permit the temporary and permanent transfers of enterprise allocations between the IOG in all groundfish stock areas.

2.4 Summary of Activities

The following tables detail the variation orders issued and the quota transfers and adjustments made during 1985.

Note Vessel Class Definitions

Vessel Class	Length Category	Gear Type or Registration
A	Less than 19.8m (65')	Fixed Gear
B	19.8m - 30.48m (65'-100')	Fixed Gear
C	Less than 19.8 m (65')	Mobile Gear
D	19.8m 30.48m (65'-100')	Mobile Gear
E	30.48m (100') or more	Fishery Products
F	30.48m (100') or more	Lake Group/Fortune Fish.
G	30.48m (100') or more	H.B. Nickerson
H	30.48m (100') or more	National/Burgeo/ Scotia Trawler
I	30.48m (100') or more	Savoury/H.P. Enterprise
J	30.48m (100') or more	Carapec
K	30.48m (100') or more	Connors Bros.
L	30.48m (100') or more	M.V. Tem
M	30.48m (100') or more	Pandalus Nordic
N	30.48m (100') or more	Atmar Marine
O	30.48m (100') or more	Mersey/B.C.M. Invest.
P	30.48m (100') or more	Ocean Harvesters
Q	30.48m (100') or more	John Penny
R	30.48m (100') or more	Pierce Fisheries
S	30.48m (100') or more	Richmond Fisheries
T	30.48m (100') or more	Maxcatch Fisheries
U	30.48m (100') or more	Usen Fisheries
V	30.48m (100') or more	Madelipêche Inc.
W	30.48m (100') or more	Les Pêcheries du Golfe

Groundfish Variation Orders (1985)

Species	Stock	Vessel Class	Closure Date	Note
Cod	2J3KL	O	Sept. 24	Re-opened Nov. 8
Cod	2J3KL	M	Nov. 9	
Cod	3NO	A	Jan. 1	
			Aug. 16	0% by-catch limit
Cod	3NO	B	July 31	
			Aug. 16	0% by-catch limit
Cod	3NO	E,F,Q	Nov. 29	
Cod	3NO	G,H	Dec. 10	
Cod	3Ps	C	Apr. 7	
Cod	3Ps	E,F,Q	May 14	
Cod	4RS,3Pn	C	Feb. 21	Re-opened Apr. 9
Cod	4Vn(J-A)	D	Feb. 19	Re-opened Apr. 19
Cod	4Vn(J-A)	B	Apr. 21	
Cod	4Vn(J-A)	H	Mar. 20	Re-opened Apr. 27
Cod	4Vn(J-A)	S	Apr. 14	Re-opened Apr. 27
Cod	4Vn(M-D)	D	Aug. 17	
Cod	4Vn(M-D)	C	Aug. 23	10% by-catch limit
			Sept. 23	10,000 kg trip limit
			Oct. 15	7,000 kg trip limit
				Re-opened Dec. 13
Cod	4VsW	D	Apr. 20	Re-opened Apr. 26
			May 2	Re-opened Sept. 7
Cod	4VsW	E,F,Q	May 2	
Cod	4VsW	C	June 7	Re-opened June 30
			Oct. 15	
Cod	4VsW	A	Nov. 16	
Haddock	4W	C-W	Apr. 2	Revoked June 7
Haddock	4W	D-W	June 7	10% by-catch limit
Haddock	4VW	C	June 7	
Haddock	4X	C	Aug. 13	10% by-catch limit
			Aug. 30	20% by-catch limit
			Oct. 12	10% by-catch limit
Haddock	4X	A	Nov. 16	Re-opened Dec. 2
Redfish	4RST	E,F,Q	Dec. 19	
Am Plaice	3Ps	G,H	Apr. 19	
Am Plaice	3Ps	E,F,Q	Nov. 27	
Am Plaice	4T	C	Oct. 27	
Witch	3NO	E,F,Q	May 4	
Pollock	4VWX,5	D	July 27	Re-opened Oct. 17
Pollock	4VWX,5	C	June 28	Re-opened July 8
			July 27	20% by-catch limit
			Aug. 13	10% by-catch limit
			Aug. 30	35% by-catch limit
			Nov. 16	10% by-catch limit
Pollock	4VWX,5	A	Nov. 16	Re-opened Nov. 28

Groundfish Quota Transfers and Adjustments (1985)

Species	Stock	Quantity (t)	Gear Sector/Enterprise From	To
Cod	3Ps	630	FG LT 65'	FPI
		300	FG LT 65'	NSP
		70	FG LT 65'	IOG
		1,500	FG LT 65'	MG LT 65'
		630	MG LT 65'	FPI
		300	MG LT 65'	NSP
		70	MG LT 65'	IOG
		190	MG LT 65'	FPI
		90	MG LT 65'	NSP
		20	MG LT 65'	IOG
Cod	4RS,3Pn	1,000	FG LT 65'	MG LT 65'
		1,000	FG LT 65'	MG LT 65' (4ST)
		200	MG LT 65' (Grfish, Shrimp)	MG 65'-100' (Grfish only,GBV)
Cod	4Vn(J-A) 4T	110	FG 65'-100'(4Vn)	MG 65'-100'(4Vn)
		2,507	All gear (4Vn)	Mg LT 100' (4T)
		105	Richmond (4Vn)	Mg LT 100' (4Vn)
Cod	4Vn(M-D)	50	FG 65'-100'	MG 65'-100'
		500	FG LT 65'	MG LT 65'
Cod	4VsW	200	FG 65'-100'	MG 65'-100'
		150	FG 65'-100'	MG 65'-100'
		200	FG 65'-100'	FG LT 65'
Cod	4X	473	MG LT 65' (J-A)	MG LT 65' (M-A)
		350	MG LT 65'	National Sea
		114	MG LT 65' (M-A)	MG LT 65' (S-D)
Cod	5Z	1,500	FG LT 65'	MG LT 65'
		1,500	FG LT 65'	MG LT 65'
		1,360	National Sea	MG LT 65'
		640	Competitive IOG	MG LT 65'
Haddock	4VW	150	FG LT 65'	National Sea
Haddock	4X	1,000	FG LT 65'	MG LT 65'
Haddock	5	1,000	National Sea	MG LT 65'
Am Plaice	3Ps	170	FG LT 65'	FPI
		20	FG LT 65'	NSP
		10	FG LT 65'	IOG

Groundfish Quota Transfers and Adjustments (1985)

Species	Stock	Quantity (t)	Gear Sector/Enterprise From	Gear Sector/Enterprise To
Am Plaice	4T	1,000	MG 65'-100'	MG LT 65'
		400	MG 65'-100'	MG LT 65'
		200	FG LT 65'	MG LT 65'
Redfish	4VWX	500	Mersey	MG 65'-100'
Flounders	4VWX	250	MG LT 65'	FG LT 65'
Pollock	4VWX,5	2,500	FG LT 65'	MG LT 65'
		820	NSP	MG LT 65'
		60	FPI	MG LT 65'
		120	Mersey	MG LT 65'
		2,000	NSP	MG LT 65'
		3,000	NSP	MG LT 65'
		200	Savoury	MG LT 65'
		500	MG LT 65'	FG LT 65'
		500	MG LT 65'	FG LT 65'
		200	IOG Pool	FG LT 65'

Summary of Landings and Quota Information for Each Principal Groundfish Species, 1985 (tonnes)

Species	Quota	Scotia/ Fundy	Gulf	Quebec	Nfld.	Total	%	Amount Remaining
Cod	575,935	141,002	82,971	41,865	211,664	477,502	83	98,433
Haddock	40,000	29,977	3	22	339	30,341	76	9,659
Redfish	140,870	26,059	8,640	9,268	27,374	71,341	51	69,529
Am.Plaice	72,890	1,468	7,856	3,042	43,060	55,426	75	17,464
Yellowtail	17,630	75	24	-	13,242	13,341	76	4,289
Witch	12,790	286	728	357	4,183	5,554	41	7,236
Flounders	13,750	7,273	13	68	212	7,566	55	6,184
Gr.Halibut	71,500	751	343	2,018	14,509	17,621	25	53,861
Pollock	42,400	41,511	7	-	1,777	43,295	102	(895)
TOTAL	987,765	248,402	100,585	56,640	316,360	721,987	73	265,778

Figure in brackets indicates a quota overrun.

1985 Quotas* and Catches by Stock and Gear Sector

Species/Stock	Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Cod 2GH	All vessels greater than 100'	4,800	113	
2GH	R.S.P.P.	1,000	-	
2GH	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	1,000	-	
2GH	Fixed gear less than 65' (Allowance)	200	117	
2J,3KL	All vessels greater than 100'	115,700	101,551	
2J,3KL	R.S.P.P.	10,000	8,803	
2J,3KL	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	1,000	374	
2J,3KL	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	3,000	779	
2J	Mobile gear less than 65'	3,000	474	
3KL	Mobile gear less than 65'	2,000	1,906	
2J,3KL	Fixed gear less than 65' (Allowance)	115,000	78,941	
3M	All vessels greater than 100' (by-catch only)	100	-	
3NO	All vessels greater than 100'	14,935	14,841	
3NO	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	250	106	
3NO	Fixed Gear 65' - 100'	750	1,203	Jul. 31
3Ps	All vessels greater than 100'	7,400	7,148	

* Quotas reflect adjustments made throughout the year.

Species/Division		Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Cod (cont'd)	3Ps	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	870	148	
	3Ps	Mobile gear less than 65'	820	604	Apr. 7
	3Ps	Fixed gear less than 65'	25,510	25,060	
	4RS,3Pn	All vessels greater than 100' and less than 1,050 BHP	6,000	3,656	
	4RS,3Pn	Mobile gear 65'-100' (GBV) Groundfish only	1,700	1,566	
	4RS,3Pn	Mobile gear 65'-100' (GBV) Groundfish/Shrimp	1,500	1,306	
	4RS,3Pn	Mobile gear 65'-100' (NGBV)	500	179	
	4RS,3Pn	Mobile gear less than 65' (Groundfish only) Homeport in 4S,4T	5,500	5,195	
	4RS,3Pn	Mobile gear less than 65' (Groundfish/Shrimp) Homeport in 4S,4T	1,800	1,071	
	4R,3Pn	Mobile gear less than 65' (Sector overlap 3Ps, 4Vn)	500	473	
	4R,3Pn	Mobile gear less than 65' (Enterprise allocation)	30,500	28,910	
	4RS,3Pn	Fixed gear less than 65' January - September	36,500	34,551	
	4RS,3Pn	Fixed gear less than 65' Oct. - Dec. (Reserve)	2,000	1,149	

Species/Division	Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Cod (Cont'd) 4T	Mobile gear less than 100' Jan. 1 - Nov. 9	33,046	32,056	
4T	Mobile gear less than 100' Nov. 10 - Dec. 31	5,461	5,937	
4T	Fixed gear less than 65' April 1 - June 10	2,000	1,638	
4T	Fixed gear less than 65' June 11 - Nov. 4	11,250	8,450	
4T	Fixed gear less than 65' Nov. 5 - Dec. 31	750	616	
4Vn	All vessels greater than 100' and less than 1050 BHP Jan. - April	6,682	6,736	
4Vn	Mobile gear 65' - 100' Jan. - April	82	82	
4Vn	Fixed Gear 65'-100' Jan.-Apr	-	-	Apr. 21
4Vn	Mobile gear less than 65' Jan. - April	728	728	
4Vn	Fixed gear less than 65' Jan. - April	1	2	
4Vn	All vessels greater than 100, May - Dec.	800	590	
4Vn	Mobile gear 65'-100' May-Dec	250	313	Aug. 17
4Vn	Fixed gear 65'-100' May-Dec.	50	-	
4Vn	Mobile gear less than 65' May - Dec	3,500	4,985	

Species/Division	Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Cod (Cont'd) 4Vn	Fixed gear less than 65' May - Dec.	7,300	6,255	
4VsW	All vessels greater than 100'	34,850	34,149	
4VsW	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	1,230	1,502	
4VsW	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	370	95	
4VsW	Mobile gear less than 65'	6,340	9,607	Oct. 15
4VsW	Fixed gear less than 65'	10,910	11,622	Nov. 16
4X	All vessels greater than 100'	3,500	1,229	
4X	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	400	38	
4X	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	200	3	
4X	Mobile gear less than 65' (Jan-Apr.)	2,027	2,032	
4X	Mobile gear less than 65' (May - Aug)	4,359	4,399	
4X	Mobile gear less than 65' (Sept. - Dec.)	2,514	2,467	
4X	Fixed gear less than 65'	17,000	9,841	
5Y	All vessels greater than 100' (Bycatch only)	100	4	
5Y	Mobile gear less than 65'	900	1,363	
5Y	Fixed gear less than 65'	500	77	
5Z	All vessels greater than 100'	11,750	508	
5Z	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	425	13	
5Z	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	425	-	
5Z	Mobile gear less than 65'	8,000	7,069	
5Z	Fixed gear less than 65'	4,400	2,838	
TOTAL ALL COD		575,935	477,468	

Species/Division	Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Haddock 4VW	All vessels greater than 100'	12,000	7,177	
4VW	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	330	246	
4VW	Mobile gear less than 65'	1,920	2,445	June 7
4VW	Fixed gear less than 65'	750	864	
4X	All vessels greater than 100'	800	541	
4X	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	100	61	
4X	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	100	1	
4X	Mobile gear less than 65'	10,000	10,214	Aug. 13
4X	Fixed gear less than 65'	4,000	4,496	
5	All vessels greater than 100'	6,300	506	
5	Mobile gear 65' - 100,	100	5	
5	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	100	-	
5	Mobile gear less than 65'	2,700	3,126	
5	Fixed gear less than 65'	800	637	
TOTAL ALL HADDOCK		40,000	30,319	
Redfish 2,3K	All vessels greater than 100'	24,700	21,478	
2,3K	Resource Short Plant Pgm.	2,500	2,263	
2,3K	Mobile gear less than 65'	720	4	
2,3K	Fixed gear less than 65' (Allowance)	300	97	

Species/Division	Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Redfish (Cont'd) 3M	All vessels greater than 100'	500	-	
3LN	All vessels greater than 100'	10,330	2,305	
3LN	Fixed gear less than 65' (Allowance)	320	125	
3O	All vessels greater than 100'	6,500	104	
3O	Resource Short Plant Program	1,000	-	
3P	All vessels greater than 100'	13,200	2,932	
3P	Resource Short Plant Program	1,000	-	
3P	Mobile gear less than 65'	1,500	306	
3P	Fixed gear less than 65' (Allowance)	300	320	
4RST	All vessels greater than 100'	37,500	23,297	
4RST	Mobile gear less than 100'	10,700	4,318	
4RST	Mobile gear less than 100' (Bycatch in Shrimp Fishery)	1,500	959	
4VWX	Fixed gear less than 65'	300	66	
4VWX	All vessels greater than 100'	21,000	8,063	
4VWX	Resource Short Plant Program	1,500	-	
	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	2,500	2,379	

Species/Division	Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Redfish 4VWX (Cont'd)	Mobile gear less than 65'	3,000	2,324	
TOTAL ALL REDFISH		140,870	71,340	
American Plaice 2,3K	All vessels greater than 100'	7,500	162	
2,3K	Mobile gear less than 65'	200	-	
2,3K	Fixed gear less than 65' (Allowance)	2,300	555	
3LNO	All vessels greater than 100'	43,460	37,437	
3LNO	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	250	18	
3LNO	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	100	9	
3LNO	Mobile gear less than 65'	100	32	
3M	Fixed gear less than 65'	4,380	2,526	
3Ps	All vessels greater than 100'	150	-	
3Ps	All vessels greater than 100'	3,650	3,402	
3Ps	Mobile gear less than 65'	300	24	
4T	Fixed gear less than 65'	500	408	
4T	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	400	369	
	Mobile gear less than 65'	8,100	8,639	Oct. 27

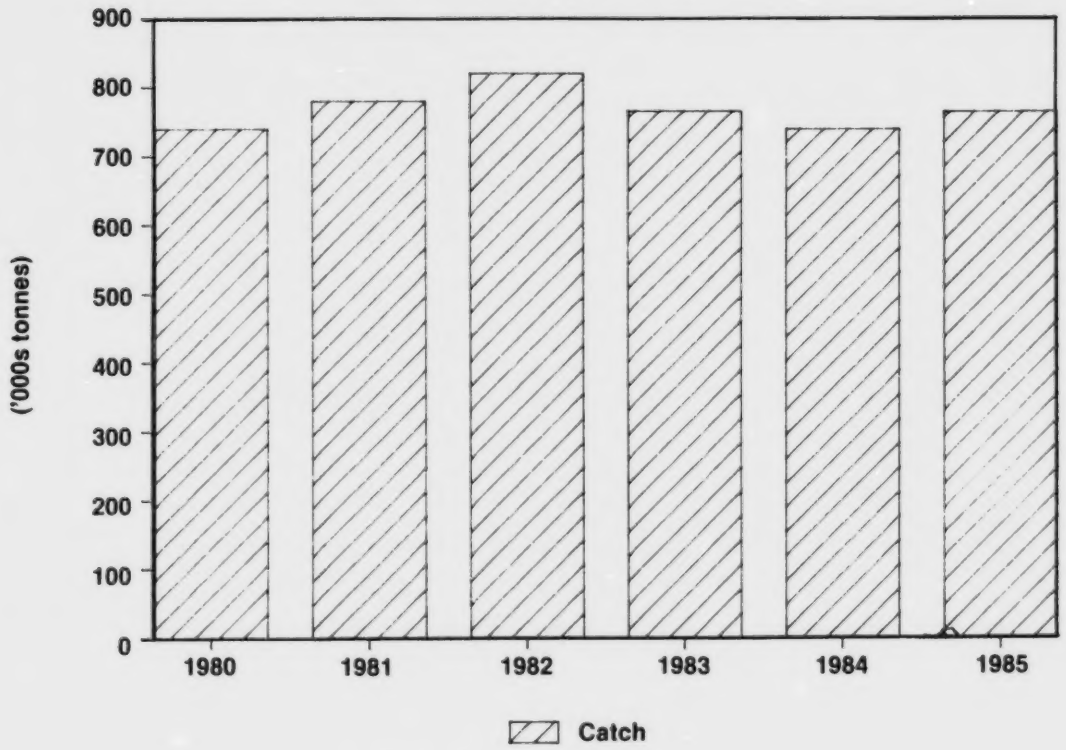
Species/Division		Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
American Plaice (Cont'd)	4T	Fixed gear less than 65'	1,500	1,122	
TOTAL ALL AMERICAN PLAICE			72,890	54,703	
Yellowtail	3LNO	All vessels greater than 100'	14,630	13,341	
	5	All vessels greater than 100'	3,000	1	
TOTAL ALL YELLOWTAIL			17,630	13,341	
Witch	2J,3KL	All vessels greater than 100'	3,300	601	
	2J,3KL	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	100	4	
	2J,3KL	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	100	-	
	2J,3KL	Mobile gear less than 65'	100	-	
	2J,3KL	Fixed gear less than 65' (Allowance)	400	705	
	3NO	All vessels greater than 100'	2,900	2,735	
	3NO	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	100	11	
	3Ps	All vessels greater than 100'	1,890	280	

Species/Division		Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Witch (Cont'd)	3Ps	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	100	-	
	3Ps	Mobile gear less than 65'	500	187	
	3Ps	Fixed gear less than 65'	100	13	
	4RS	All vessels greater than 100'	1,700	38	
	4RS	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	100	24	
	4RS	Mobile gear less than 65'	1,300	625	
	4RS	Fixed gear less than 65'	100	4	
TOTAL ALL WITCH			12,790	5,227	
Flounder	4VWX	All vessels greater than 100'	8,350	3,446	
	4VWX	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	200	20	
	4VWX	Mobile gear less than 65'	4,200	3,126	
	4VWX	Fixed gear less than 65'	1,000	906	
TOTAL ALL FLOUNDER			13,750	7,498	
Greenland Halibut	0	All vessels greater than 100'	1,000	-	
	0	Resource Short Plant Program	2,000	-	
	2GH	All vessels greater than 100'	13,000	1,754	

Species/Division		Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Greenland Halibut (Cont'd)	2GH	Resource Short Plant Program	2,000	-	
	2J,3KL	All vessels greater than 100'	13,900	5,978	
	2J,3KL	Resource Short Plant Program	4,000	47	
	2J,3KL	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	100	-	
	2J,3KL	Fixed gear 65' - 100'	1,000	69	
	2J,3KL	Mobile gear less than 65'	100	-	
	2J,3KL	Fixed gear less than 65'	29,400	7,401	
	4RST	All vessels greater than 100' (By catch only)	100	11	
	4RST	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	700	376	
	4RST	Mobile gear less than 65'	700	481	
	4RST	Fixed gear less than 65'	3,500	1,513	
TOTAL ALL GREENLAND HALIBUT			71,500	17,630	
Pollock	4VWX,5	All vessels greater than 100'	17,350	15,645	
	4VWX,5	Mobile gear 65' - 100'	470	106	
	4VWX,5	Mobile gear less than 65'	16,210	15,423	
	4VWX,5	Fixed gear less than 65'	8,370	11,731	
TOTAL ALL POLLOCK			42,400	43,295	

Species/Division		Gear Sector	Quota	Catch	Closure Date
Roundnose Grenadier	0	All vessels greater than 100'	500	-	
	0	All vessels greater than 100'	500	-	
	2,3K	All vessels greater than 100'	1,000	-	
TOTAL ALL ROUNDNOSE GRENADIER					
Silver Hake	4VWX	All vessels greater than 100'	900	-	
	4VWX	Resource Short Plant Program	100	-	
TOTAL ALL SILVER HAKE			1,000	-	
White Hake	4T	All gear 50' - 65'	1,100	815	
	4T	All gear less than 50'	10,800	5,492	
	4T	All gear greater than 65' (No Directed Fishery)	100	3	
TOTAL ALL WHITE HAKE			12,000	6,310	

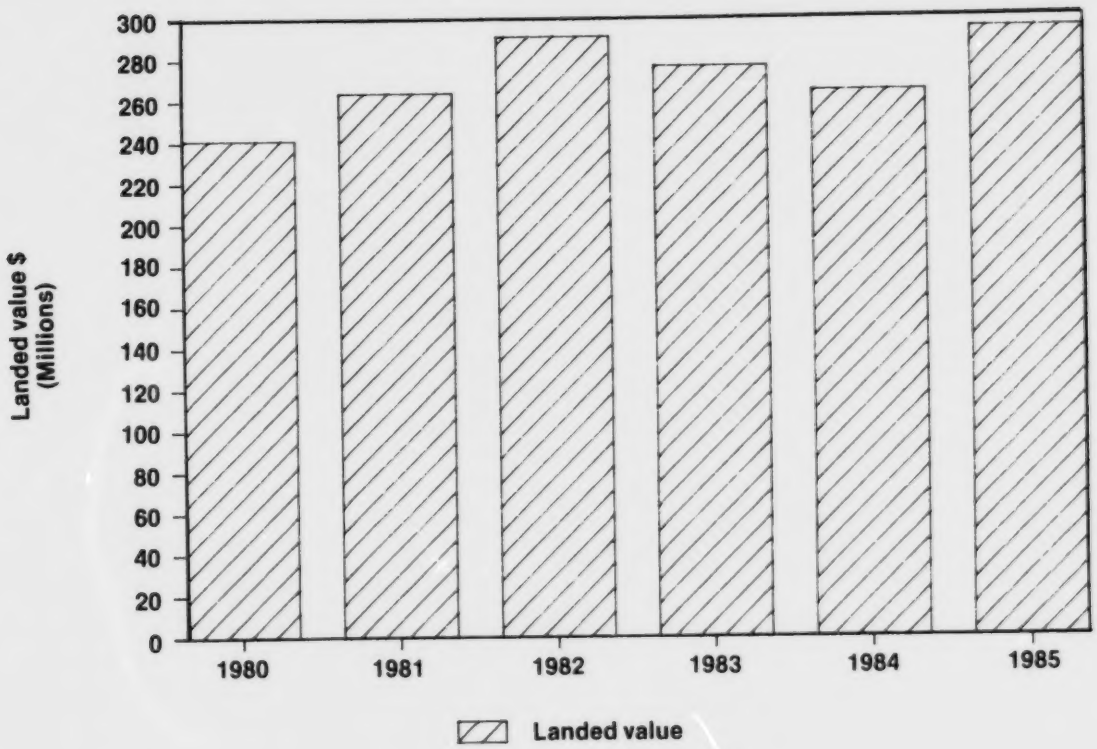
Trends in Atlantic Groundfish Quantity (1980-1985)



Year	Catch
1980	739,784
1981	779,566
1982	820,327
1983	766,131
1984	739,506
1985	765,000*

* not final

Trends in Atlantic Groundfish Landed values (1980-1985)



Year	Value ('000$)
1980	240,959
1981	263,993
1982	291,139
1983	276,593
1984	264,786
1985	295,010*

* not final

3. ANADROMOUS AND CATADROMOUS

3.1 SALMON

3.1 Atlantic Salmon

NOTE: In Quebec, anadromous and catadromous fisheries are administered by the province, therefore, the policies in this registry are not applicable to Quebec.

3.1.1. Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation of Atlantic salmon stocks particularly the large salmon component.

2. To maximize recreational fishing opportunities and benefits within the limits of allowable catch.

3. Recognition of the social and cultural importance of salmon fishing to Indian communities that have traditionally harvested the resource.

4. Access to all Atlantic salmon stocks had to be regulated by all or a combination of the following: seasons, quotas, gear and licensing restrictions.

5. Allocation of Atlantic salmon stocks had to be made by Management Zones and/or river systems and according to interests and/or dependence of user groups, industries and communities that derived benefit from the resource.

6. Interception of migrating salmon in mixed-stock fisheries had to be minimized where practical and feasible by adjusting seasons, gear and area of fishing.

7. The practice of tagging of salmon catches was to be encouraged and expanded.

8. Atlantic salmon enhancement plans were to be developed in concert with Atlantic Salmon Management Plans.

9. Harvesting of salmon by commercial fishing gear not licenced for salmon was to be minimized by adjusting seasons, gear and area of fishing, and the retention of salmon caught under these circumstances was illegal.

10. Atlantic Salmon habitat was to be protected and improved to allow for maximum stock production.

3.1.2 Licensing

a) Licensing Policy: Scotia-Fundy and Gulf Regions (excluding Western Newfoundland and Labrador) -- Zones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,

1. Commercial salmon fishermen were not required to renew their licences in 1985. Commercial salmon fishermen were offered $4,000 each to compensate for the closure of the fishery in 1985. This payment was considered as an up-front payment for a buy-back program that may be established in consultation with fishermen and the provinces.

2. Transfer of licences to another individual was not permitted in 1985, except between immediate family members where the recipients were bona-fide or full-time fishermen. For purposes of the policy, immediate family members are husband/father, wife/mother, son/daughter and brother/sister.

3. Licences were not available for new entrants in this fishery.

4. Licences were only valid for the Management Zone specified.

b) Newfoundland Region and Western Newfoundland and Labrador Portion of Gulf Region -- Zones 1N - 11N and 12G - 14G.

1. In 1985, licences could be issued to those persons who, in 1984:

   a) held commercial fishing licences; and

   b) personally operated their specified commercial salmon fishing gear; and

   c) were not employed full-time outside the commercial fishery or other primary industries for more than nine months annually; and

   d) were and still are full-time residents of the Salmon Management Zone in which they fished unless otherwise specified.

NOTE: Participation in the 1985 salmon fishery was not a prerequisite to be eligible for a salmon licence in 1986. However, all fishermen were required to renew their salmon fishing licences and meet criteria outlined in c) and d) above.

2. Licences were only valid for the Management Zone specified.

3. Transfer of licences to another individual was not permitted in 1985, except between immediate family members who were full-time fishermen. For purposes of this policy, immediate family members were husband/father, wife/mother, son/daughter and brother/sister.

4. All commercial salmon licences held by part-time fishermen were cancelled and a buy-back program was offered in 1985.

5. Fishing effort limits for full-time fishermen remained at 200 fathoms per licence in 1985.

6. Licences were not available for new entrants in this fishery in 1985.

7. On application, the holder of a set-net licence (fixed gill net, trap net) could be permitted to move his gear to a new location provided it could be shown that circumstances had arisen which rendered the current location useless (i.e., wharf construction, dredging) and provided further that the new location did not adversely affect the fishery and/or salmon fishing set-net licences located in the area.

3.1.3 Management Measures

1. The opening of the 1985 commercial fishing seasons for the province of Newfoundland were as in 1984. The fishing seasons were:

   - Zones 1N-2N (Labrador), 3N-10N, 11N (east), 14G: June 5-December 31.

   - Zone 13 and that portion of Zone 11 lying between Pass Island and Fox Point: June 5 - July 10.

   - Zone 12 and that portion of Zone 11 lying between Cape Fox and Cinq Cerf Bay: closed.

   All other existing regulations and weekend closures applied.

2. The commercial salmon fishery was closed in New-Brunswick, Prince-Edward Island and Nova Scotia. (Zone 1-9)

3. Transfers of commercial fishing licences were allowed in the Maritime Provinces and in Newfoundland and Labrador among family members on the condition that the recipients were full-time fishermen.

4. Only the retention of grilse was permitted for the recreational fisheries for the provinces of Newfoundland (excluding Labrador), New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. All multi-sea winter salmon hooked by anglers was required to be released immediately with the least possible harm to the fish. The province of Quebec was to maintain this restriction for the Restigouche River system as in 1984.

5. The seasonal, possession and daily bag limits in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was maintained at 10, 6 and 2 respectively, and all salmon caught in the recreational fishery had to be grilse. In PEI, the bag limits remained at 5, 1, 1. Some consideration was to be given to introducing seasonal bag limits in the Newfoundland and Labrador recreational fishery along with the expansion of the tagging program. All salmon that were hooked and then released would not have to be counted toward the seasonal or daily limits. However, fishermen would have to stop fishing for salmon once they had retained two fish.

6. During 1984 the tagging system was maintained in all Maritime provinces (including Québec). Additionally in Newfoundland and Labrador, salmon intended for export to other Atlantic provinces were required to be tagged before leaving the province.

7. Where possible recreational fishing seasons were extended by two weeks in all Atlantic Provinces (excluding Quebec).

8. It was illegal to retain, or be in possession of, salmon captured incidentally in non-salmon commercial gear. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans reviewed its priorities for inland and coastal enforcement to restrain any increase in poaching activity and to monitor other commercial fisheries which could be susceptible to incidental catches of Atlantic salmon.

9. Development of programs to expand efforts in the enhancement of the Atlantic salmon resource were continued and implemented as funding became available.

10. Negotiations continued with native groups to lower present fishing quotas, ensure the enforcement of regulations, and encourage the use of trap nets. In New Brunswick, the Indian Bands who participated in a food fishery in 1984 were offered the choice to change their fishing gear to trapnets where feasible. Indian fisheries development projects were also to be considered under the N.B. ERDA where these projects were deemed to be economically viable and directly contribute to conservation of fish stocks.

11. Development of programs to expand efforts in the enhancement of the Atlantic salmon resource were to be continued and implemented as funding became available.

12. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans maintained its commitment to continue to seek further reductions in the quota for the West Greenland commercial salmon fishery.

3.1.4 Summary of Activities

a) Tagging Program:

In 1985 the tagging programs were maintained in all of the Maritime Provinces. These programs are designed to minimize the illegal harvesting and marketing of salmon. In addition an export tagging program was initiated in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador for the 1985 season.

Under the program all salmon caught by licenced salmon fishermen are tagged by applying a self-locking, tamper-proof plastic tag through the mouth and gill cavity of the fish.

Each tag number is recorded with the licence number issued to the fisherman for immediate identification of all legally harvested salmon. The tags are color-coded for each fishery. Blue tags are used for the licensed recreational salmon fishery; and orange tags for the licensed Indian food fishery. Brown tags are applied to fish caught for scientific-research purposes and for fish farming operations in the province. A green tag is used for Atlantic salmon imported to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island from areas outside the provinces. A green export tag will be applied to all salmon being exported from province of Newfoundland and Labrador. A yellow tag issued by Parks Canada will be used for salmon captured in waters within national parks.

b) Interception

Measures previously introduced to reduce the interception of mainland salmon were continued in 1985.

c) Commercial Salmon Licence Buy-Back Program

In 1985, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans introduced a mandatory buy-back program for part-time commercial salmon fishermen in Newfoundland and Labrador. Fishermen were paid the amount of $750 or the equivalent of 5 times the documented value of the best year of landings of the past three years to a maximum of $25,000.

A $4,000 compensation payment was offered to each salmon fisherman in all of the Maritime provinces where the commercial salmon fisheries were closed in 1985. This amount was considered as an up-front payment toward a buy-back program that may be established in consultation with fishermen and the Provinces.

d) 1985 Variation Orders and Prohibition Notices

Nova Scotia

Barney River

Fishing by any method was prohibited in a portion of Barney River, Pictou County, N.S. from March 25 to April 14.

Chiganois River

Fishing prohibited downstream of the Canadian National Railway bridge in Belmont to the No. 2 highway from April 15 to May 10.

Clyde River

The salmon angling season was varied to be closed September 1 to August 14.

Debert River

Fishing prohibited downstream of the Canadian National Railway bridge to Cobequid Bay from April 15 to May 10.

Denas Pond
Fishing prohibited in the waters of Denas Pond. Inverness and Victoria Counties from May 8 to June 14.

East River

Fishing was prohibited in the East River, Sheet Harbour, Halifax County, upstream of the No. 7 Highway bridge to the Fisheries and Oceans Barrier Dam, from June 15 to Sept. 30.

Fishing by any method was prohibited in a portion of the East River, Pictou County, from March 25 to May 15.

East River and West River

Fishing by means of nets was prohibited in East River and West River, Sheet Harbour, Halifax County, north of a line drawn from Gate's Passage on the west side, to a point marked by a fishery officer immediately behind Danbury Island on the east side, to the pier at Head of Tide on the West River and Barrier Dam on the East River, from June 15 to Oct. 15.

Economy River

Fishing was prohibited downstream of the mouth of Callaghan Brook to the No. 2 Highway bridge, from April 15 to May 10.

Ecum Secum Harbour

Fishing by means of nets was prohibited in Ecum Secum Harbour, north of a line drawn from Balls Gut, Halifax County on the west side to Davidson Point, Guysborough County on the east side, from June 15 to Aug. 31.

Eliot River

Angling was prohibited in a portion of Eliot River (West River), from October 1 to May 14.

Folly River

Fishing was prohibited downstream of the Canadian National Railway bridge to its confluence with the Debert River, from April 15 to May 10.

French River

Fishing by any method was prohibited in a portion of French River, Pictou County, from March 25 to April 14.

Gold River

Fishing was prohibited from the junction with the Larder River, downstream to the breakwater at Dragon Port Marina in the community of Gold River, from April 1 to May 10.

Fishing was prohibited in that portion of the Gold River, Lunenburg County, known locally as the "Dipping Pool," located between the "Cable Pool" and the "Kill Devil Pool", as marked by a fishery officer from May 10 to July 31.

Grand River

Fishing was prohibited between those points as marked by a fishery officer being approximately 90 m upstream and 90 m downstream of Grand River Falls, Grand River, Richmond County, from May 10 to Oct. 15.

Fishing was prohibited upstream of the highway bridge at the Village of Grand River to Morrison's Bridge at Lock Lomond Lake from August 23 to September 4.

Great Village River

Fishing was prohibited downstream of the mouth of Spencer's Brook to the marshland dyke aboiteau, from April 15 to May 10.

Ingonish River

Fishing was prohibited in all waters of the Ingonish River, Victoria County, from April 15 to May 15.

Kirby River

Fishing was prohibited 50 feet downstream and 50 feet upstream from the No. 430 Highway bridge at Sheet Harbour Passage, from June 15 to Sept. 30.

LaHave River

Fishing was prohibited in the main branch of LaHave River downstream from the south end of Wentzells Lake as marked by a fishery officer, from April 11 to May 10.

Fishing was prohibited in the pool located immediately below Morgan Falls fishway, LaHave River, Lunenburg County, as marked by a fishery officer, from May 10 to Dec. 31.

Fishing was prohibited in Wentzells Lake and New Germany Lake on the main Branch of the Hake River and in Texas Lake on the north branch from April 1 to April 30.

Liscomb Harbour

Fishing by means of nets was prohibited in Liscomb Harbour Guysborough County, north of a line drawn from Smoke Point on the west side to Redman's Head on the east side, from June 15 to Aug. 31.

Maccan River

Fishing was prohibited downstream from the No. 2 Highway bridge at Southhampton to the highway bridge at Maccan from April 15 to May 10.

Medway River

Fishing was prohibited in the Medway River, Queens County, from a location marked by a fishery officer above the Westfield highway bridge, upstream to the foot of McGowan Lake, from May 10 to December 31.

Fishing for salmon was prohibited in the Medway River upstream from the foot of McGowan Lake, Queens County, including all branches and tributaries from May 10 to Dec. 31.

Necum Teuch

Fishing by nets was prohibited in Necum Teuch River, Halifax County,north of a line drawn from Moose Head on the west side to Mitchell Point on the east side, from June 15 to Aug. 31.

North River (Colchester Co.)

Fishing was prohibited downstream from the mouth of the West Branch North River to its confluence with the Salmon River, from April 15 to May 10.

North River (Victoria Co.)

Fishing was prohibited in the North River, Victoria County, upstream of the North River bridge from April 1 to May 31, and from August 30 to September 4.

Fishing was prohibited in the North River, Victoria County, upstream from Carey's Rock from June 18 to July 31.

Fishing was prohibited in the following portions of the North River, Victoria County from June 18:

a) The waters of Pot Hole, so called, lying immediately below Little Falls and downstream for a distance of approximately 7.6 meters as marked by a Fishery Officer.

b) The waters of Pot Hole, so called, lying immediately below Twin Falls and downstream for a distance of approximately 9.1 metres as marked by a Fishery Officer.

c) The waters lying immediately below Big Falls and downstream for a distance of approximately 22.8 metres as marked by a Fishery Officer.

Petite Riviere

Fishing was prohibited in Petite Riviere downstream from Hebb Lake but not including Fancy Lake, from April 1 to May 23.

Portapique River

Fishing was prohibited downstream of the mouth of Matheson Brook to the No. 2 Highway bridge, from April 15 to May 10.

River Hebert

Fishing was prohibited downstream of the mouth of Sandhill Brook to the highway bridge at the town of River Hebert, from April 15 to May 10.

St. Mary's River

Fishing by means of nets was prohibited in St. Mary's River, Guysborough Co., north of a line drawn from Black Head on the west side to Wharf Rock on the east side, from June 15 to Aug. 31.

Salmon River (Colchester County)

Fishing was prohibited in the Salmon River, Colchester County, downstream of the mouth of Greenfield Brook to the No. 102 Highway bridge, from April 15 to May 10.

Salmon River (Guysborough County)

Fishing was prohibited in the Salmon River, Guysborough County from the Spanks Bridge upstream to Sal-

mon River Lake but not including the tributairies from July 31 to August 29.

Stewiacke River

Fishing was prohibited in the Stewiacke River, Colchester County, upstream of the railway bridge in Stewiacke to the Middle Stewiacke bridge in Middle Stewiacke, from April 15 to May 15.

Tusket River

Fishing was prohibited in the Tusket River from the highway bridge at the southern extremity of Lake Vaughn downstream to the Tusket River hydro station from April 1 to June 30.

West River

Fishing was prohibited in West River, Sheet Harbour, Halifax County, upstream from the Killeg Road bridge to its source, including all tributaries, from June 15 to September 30.

General Orders

Fishing was prohibited by means of gillnets, trapnets or seine in a portion of French River and Waugh River, Colchester County, N.S. and, a portion of Sutherlands River, French River, Barney's River and East River of Pictou County, N.S., and a portion of Pomquet Harbour and Tracadie Harbour, Antigonish County, N.S. from April 25 to December 31.

Fishing was prohibited by means of gillnets, trapnets or seine other than licenced gaspereau or smelt gillnets or trapnets in a portion of Wallace River, Pugwash River, River Phillip, Shinimicas River and Tidnish River, Cumberland County, N.S., and a portion of the River John, Pictou County, N.S. and all waters of Antigonish Harbour, Antigonish County, N.S. including Captains Pond, West River, Rights River, South River and their tributaries situated inside the entrance to the harbour at Mahoney Beach from April 25 to December 31.

New Brunswick

Alma River

Fishing was prohibited in the Alma River from October 1 to October 16.

Bartholomew River

Angling for fish of any kind was prohibited in a portion of the Bartholomew River from June 8 to December 31.

Bass River Lake

Fishing was prohibited from January 1 to December 31.

Big Salmon River

Fishing was prohibited in the waters of the Big Salmon River in Saint John and Kings Counties from August 16 to October 16.

Bouctouche River

Angling for fish of any kind except by artificial fly was prohibited in a portion of the Bouctouche River from August 1 to October 15.

Cocagne River

Fishing was prohibited from October 16 to June 14.

Dungaruon River

Fishing was prohibited in a portion of Dungaruon River from September 16 to June 7.

First Green Lake

Angling for fish of any kind was prohibited in First Green lake, Madawaska County from May 1 to June 30 and then from May 1 to May 19.

Gounamitz River

Angling for fish of any kind except by artificial fly was prohibited in a portion of Gounamitz River from July 3 to September 30.

Hammond River

Fishing was prohibited in Palmer Brook from its confluence with the Hammond River upstream 200 metres to a point marked by a Fishery Officer from August 15 to June 14.

Fishing was prohibited upstream of a point marked by a Fishery Officer at the head of Porter Pool from October 1 to October 16.

Kennebecasis River

Fishing was prohibited from October 1 to October 16.

Kedgwick River

Angling for fish of any kind except by artificial fly was prohibited in a portion of Kedgwick River from July 3 to September 30.

Miramichi River

Fishing was prohibited from October 1 to June 14.

Angling for fish of any kind except by artificial fly was prohibited in a portion of Little Southwest Miramichi River from January 1 to December 31.

Fishing was prohibited in a portion of Little Southwest Miramichi River from September 16 to June 7.

Fishing was prohibited in a portion of Northwest Miramichi River from September 1 to May 31.

Fishing was prohibited in a portion of Main Southwest Miramichi River from September 16 to June 7.

Fishing was prohibited in Rocky Brook, Main Southwest Miramichi River from September 1 to May 31.

Fishing was prohibited in the tributaries of Main Southwest Miramichi River above Cains River except Rocky Brook from September 16 to June 7.

Angling for fish of any kind was prohibited in a portion of Main Southwest Miramichi River from August 14 to December 31.

Nashwaak River

Angling was prohibited in the waters of the Nashwaak River locally referred to as Ross Pool or High Bank Pool from July 10.

Angling was prohibited in waters of the Nashwaak River locally known as Big Basin Pool from April 29 to June 7.

Nepisiquit River

Fishing was prohibited from October 8 to June 7.

Angling for fish of any kind was prohibited in a portion of Nepisiquit River from June 1 to December 31.

Angling for fish of any kind was prohibited in a portion of Nepisiquit River from May 31 to December 31.

Fishing was prohibited by artificial fly from June 1 to September 30.

Nerepis River

Fishing was prohibited upstream of a point marked by a Fishery Officer at the head of Salmon Rock Pool from October 1 to October 16.

Salmon angling was prohibited downstream of a point marked by a Fishery Officer at the head of Salmon Rock Pool from June 1 to October 31.

Pollett River

Fishing was prohibited from August 23 to October 16.

Popelogan Lake

Angling for fish of any kind was prohibited from May 1 to May 20, then from May 1 to June 30 and then from June 29 to September 15.

Renous River

Fishing was prohibited in a portion of Renous River from September 16 to June 7.

Restigouche River

Fishing was prohibited from September 1 to May 31.

Saint Croix River

Salmon caught by angling varied to be one salmon in any one day and five salmon in any year for the waters of Saint Croix River only.

Saint John River

Fishing was prohibited between the highway bridge at Grafton and the railroad bridge at Upper Woodstock from April 29 to May 15.

Angling for fish of any kind except by artificial fly was prohibited in a portion of Saint John River from August 1 to September 30.

Salmon River

Angling for fish of any kind except by artificial fly was prohibited in a portion of Salmon River from July 15 to October 15 and from August 16 to October 15.

Sevogle River

Fishing was prohibited in a portion of Sevogle River from September 16 to June 7.

Sisson Lake

Angling for fish of any kind was prohibited in Sisson Lake, Victoria County from May 1 to June 30.

Tabusintac River

Angling for fish of any kind except by artificial fly was prohibited in portions of the Tabusintac River from July 1 to December 31 and from April 19 to May 14.

Fishing was prohibited from October 28 to December 31.

General Orders

The fishing season by members of the Kingsclear Indian Band by means of gillnets varied to be June 1 to June 29, July 18 to July 27 and August 15 to October 12.

Prince Edward Island

Morell River

Angling for fish of any kind except by artificial fly was prohibited in a portion of Morell River from May 21 to June 4 and then from May 22 to June 4 and then from July 3 until further notice.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Adias Lake

Fishing was prohibited from June 11 to December 31.

Barney's Brook (West River, Halls Bay)

Close time was varied to August 15 to June 14 and on September 4 was varied to September 9 to June 14.

Big Brook (St. Barbe)

Fishing was prohibited from August 14 until further notice.

Big Gulch Brook

Fishing was prohibited from August 22 to December 31.

Burlington River

Close time was varied to August 15 to June 14 and on September 4 was varied to September 9 to June 14.

Castor River

Fishing was prohibited from August 14 until further notice.

Colinet River (St. Mary's Bay)

Close time was varied to September 16 to August 30 in that section of the river from its mouth upstream to the counting fence.

Easter Brook (Canada Bay)

Close time was varied to August 13 to June 14 and on September 4 was varied to September 9 to June 14.

East River (Hawke's Bay)

Fishing was prohibited from August 14 until further notice.

Exploits River

Close time was varied to June 22 to September 2 to that section of the river between the fish ladder at Grand Falls and where Story Brook enters the river downstream from Grand Falls.

Close time varied to August 13 to June 14 for Stoney Brook, Three Brooks, and Little Rattling Brook tributaries of the Exploits River.

Goose Arm River

Fishing was prohibited from June 11 to December 31.

Great Codroy River
Fishing was prohibited from August 10 to December 31.

Lomand Main River

Fishing was prohibited from August 14 until further notice.

Northeast Brook (Trepassey)

Close time was varied to July 11 to July 10.

Northeast Brook (Canada Bay)

Close time was varied to August 13 to June 14 and on September 4 was varied to September 9 to June 14.

North Harbour River (St. Mary's Bay)

Close time was varied to September 16 to June 14 for that section of the river from its mouth upstream to the lower end of the spawning channel.

Portland Cook Feeder

Fishing was prohibited from August 22 to December 31.

Salmonier River

Close time was varied to September 16 to June 14 for that section of river from its mouth upstream to Vickers Road.

South Brook (Hall's Bay)

Close time was varied to August 15 to June 14 for that section of the Brook and its tributary streams that are above South Pond and on September 4 was varied to September 9 to June 14.

Terra Nova River

Close time was varied to July 11 to September 2 for that section of river from the fishway at the lower end of Terra Nova Lake upstream to Mollyguajeck Falls and tributaries.

Tommy's Arm River

Close time was varied to August 15 to June 14 and on September 4 was varied to September 9 to June 14.

Torrent River
Close time was varied to January 1 to August 11 in that portion of the Torrent River from the mouth of the river to the Torrent River Falls.

West River (St. Barbe)

Fishing was prohibited from July 2 until further notice.

Woodstock River

Close time was varied to August 15 to June 14 and on September 4 was varied to September 9 to June 14.

d) Atlantic Salmon Catches (tonnes) 1980-1985

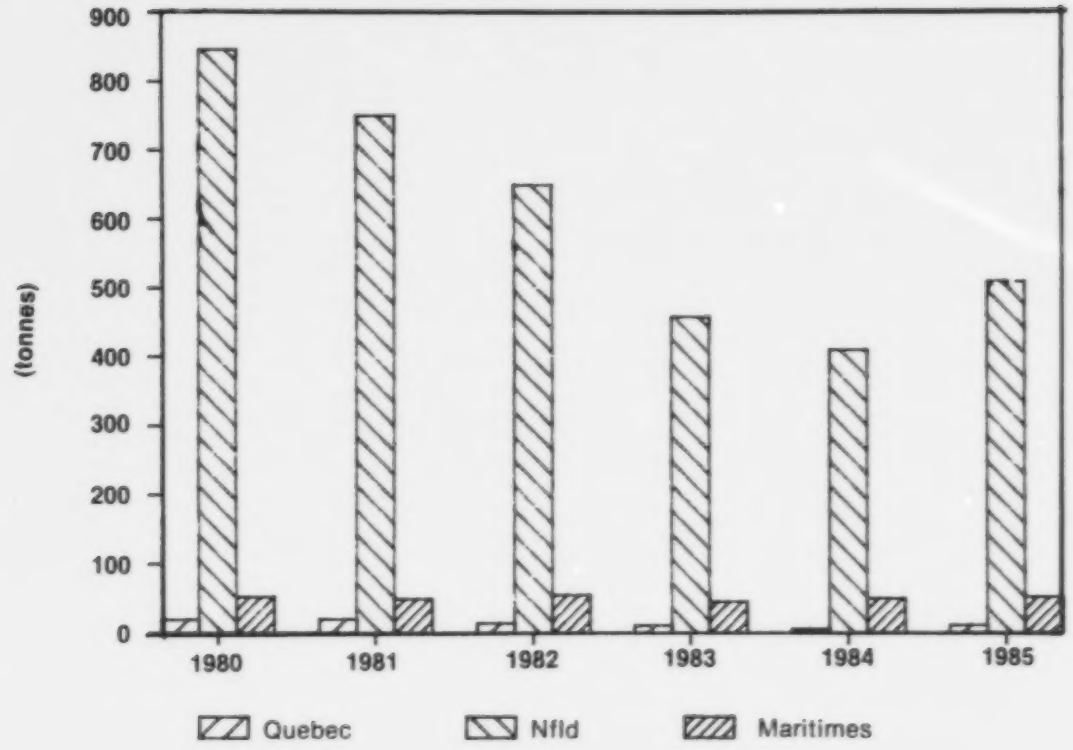
---------- Grilse ----------

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
QUEBEC						
Recreational	9.6	12.3	8.6	4.2	4.0	7.0
Commercial	9.4	7.6	4.9	6.4	1.5	4.2
NEWFOUNDLAND						
Recreational	58.6	76.6	70.2	55.8	63.0	62.8
Commercial	787.5	672.8	577.8	401.5	346.3	445.8
MARITIMES						
Recreational	32.6	34.0	37.1	29.5	34.8	51.5
Commercial	19.3	14.9	17.4	15.6	14.9	-
NATIVE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1	2.9
TOTAL	917.0	818.2	716.0	513.0	466.6	574.2

---------- Salmon ----------

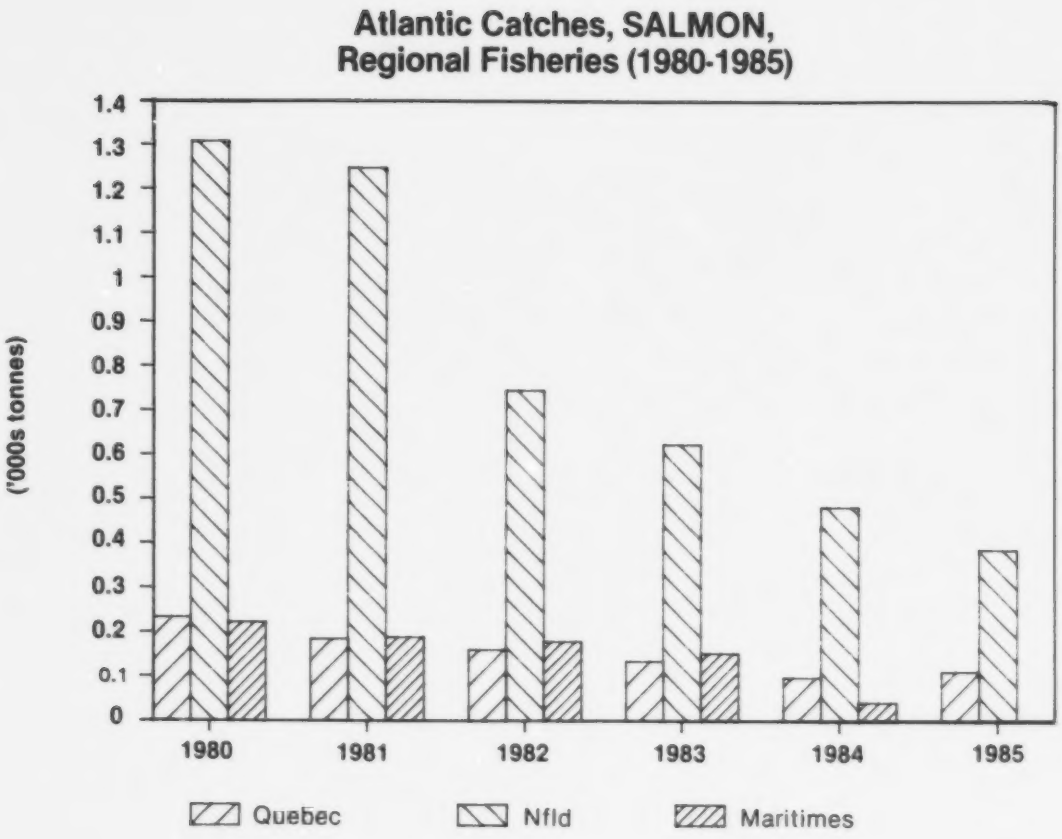
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
QUEBEC						
Recreational	105.8	78.3	66.0	46.6	37.8	46.7
Commercial	126.9	106.0	93.3	88.1	60.6	65.6
NEWFOUNDLAND						
Recreational	12.3	8.3	8.2	8.0	3.4	1.3
Commercial	1,295.1	1,238.5	736.0	615.0	475.1	386.7
MARITIMES						
Recreational	78.5	50.0	47.5	37.5	2.0	-
Commercial	144.4	137.9	131.0	115.8	41.0	-
NATIVE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.0	26.0
TOTAL	1,763.0	1,619.0	1,082.0	911.0	644.9	526.3

Atlantic Catches, GRILSE
Regional Fisheries (1980-1985)



Atlantic Catches from Regional Fisheries — GRILSE

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Quebec	19.0	19.9	13.5	10.6	5.5	11.2
Newfoundland	846.1	749.4	648.0	457.3	409.3	508.6
Maritimes	51.9	48.9	54.5	45.1	49.7	51.5



Atlantic Catches from Regional Fisheries — SALMON

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Quebec	232.7	184.3	159.3	134.7	98.4	112.3
Newfoundland	1,307.4	1,246.8	744.2	623.0	478.5	388
Maritimes	222.9	187.9	178.5	153.3	43.0	0

3.2 GASPEREAU

3.2 Gaspereau (Scotia Fundy & Gulf Regions)

3.2.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and restoration of the resource.

2. Optimize net benefits to fishermen from available harvest.

3. Ensure distribution of the benefits among fishermen in accordance with social and economic value.

4. Access to gaspereau stocks was to be regulated by seasons, gear, and licensing restrictions.

5. Access to gaspereau stocks was to be allowed for recreational and non-commercial fishermen within limits of allowable catch.

6. Management of gaspereau stocks was to be carried out in consultation with fishermen and interested public.

3.2.2 Licensing

Scotia Fundy Region

1. All fishermen participating commercially in the gaspereau fishery were required to hold a commercial fishing licence in accordance with s.s. 9(1) of the Atlantic Fishing Registration and Licensing Regulations. ($20.00)

2. All vessels used in the commercial fishery had to be registered in accordance with s.s. 3(1) of the Atlantic Fishery Registration and Licensing Regulations. ($20.00)

3. A gaspereau fishing licence was required by all persons who fished gaspereau by means of dip nets (commercial), gill nets, square nets, trap nets, or weirs ($5.00)

4. A licence application was required to be submitted by each licensee prior to the issuance of any gaspereau fishing licence.

5. No additional non-commercial gill net, square net, trap net or weir licences could be issued.

6. No additional commercial gill net, square net, trap net or weir licences could be issued, except at the discretion of the Area Manager.

7. Licensees were limited to the type and amount of gear that appeared on their previous year's licence.

8. Subject to the approval of a fishery officer, a commercial gaspereau licence could be transferred to a person who held a commercial fishing licence for 1985 and;

   a) held a commercial fishing licence in the preceding calendar year, and;

   b) was actively engaged in a commercial fishery in the preceding calendar year.

9. Non-commercial licences were <u>not</u> transferable.

10. Licences had to be renewed on a calendar-year basis or were subject to cancellation.

<u>Gulf Region</u> (excluding Newfoundland)

1. No new licences were being issued.

2. Licences were transferable in accordance with Bonafide fishermen's licensing policy:

   a) to Bonafide fishermen; and

   b) to eligible new entrant.

3.2.3 Summary of Activities

Variation Orders and Prohibition Orders (1985)

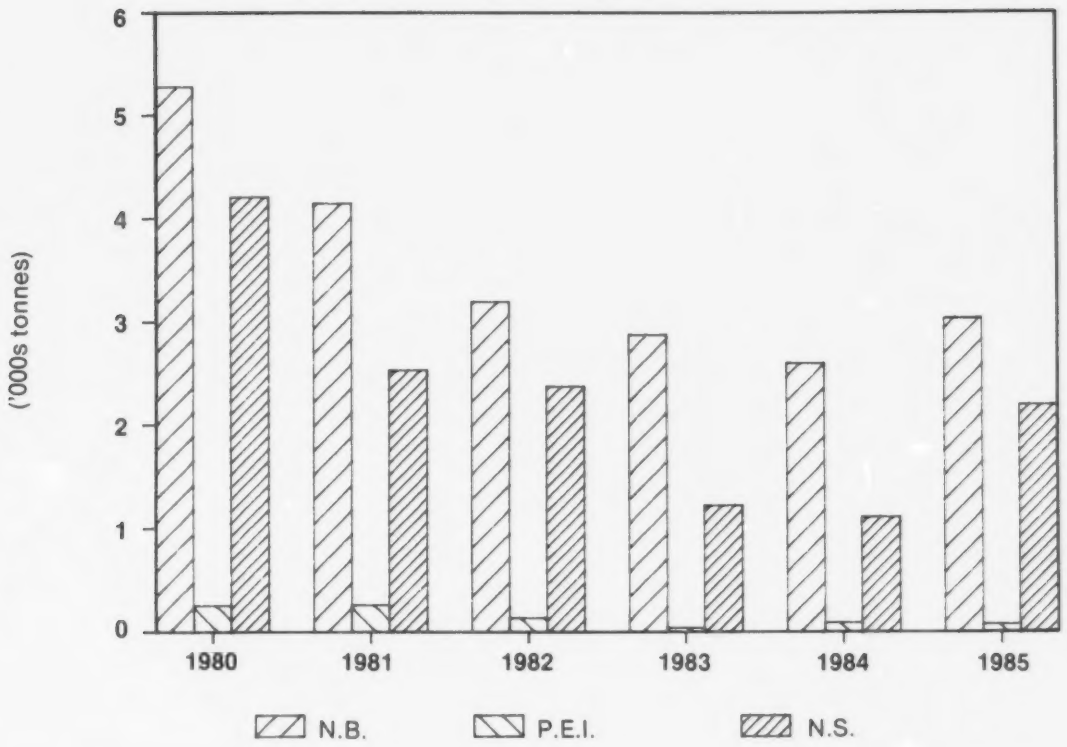
Weekly closed times:

Area	From	To
Waters of Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland Counties, N.S. which flow into Northumberland Strait.	2 pm Friday	2 pm Sunday
Waters of Inverness County, a portion of Victoria County, N.S. and the waters of Northumberland Strait and Gulf of St. Lawrence adjacent.	6 pm Friday	6 pm Sunday
Waters of Margaree River, Inverness County, N.S.	6 pm Friday	8 am Sunday
Portion of the waters of Southwest Margaree, N.S.	6 pm Saturday	8 am Monday
Waters of Lunenburg County, N.S.	8 am Friday	8 am Sunday

General Closed times:

Area	From	To
A portion of Tracadie Bay, Queens County, P.E.I.	May 29	Dec. 31
Waters at Northumberland County, N.B.	June 19	May 14
Waters of Margaree River, Inverness County, N.S., inside of Margaree Harbour breakwater.	July 1	March 14
Tusket River from hydro station downstream to Route 423 highway bridge at Raynardton Road.	March 15	July 10
Waters of Kings County and Hant's County, N.S. west of the West Hant's municipal boundary line.	March 15	May 31
Tidal waters of Lunenburg, Queens and Shelburne Counties, N.S.	March 15	May 31
Non-tidal waters of Lunenburg, Queens and Shelburne Counties, N.S.	March 15	June 14
Non-tidal waters of Lunenburg and Queens Counties, N.S.	March 15	June 20
Tidal waters of the St. John River, except those in Queens, Sunbury and York Counties, N.B.	May 31	Dec. 31

Atlantic landings, Gaspereau (1980-1985)



Gaspereau Landings for Atlantic Provinces

Year	N.B.	P.E.I.	N.S.	QUE.	NFLD.
1980	5,274	254	4,210	—	—
1981	4,148	221	2,530	—	—
1982	3,193	168	2,374	—	—
1983	1,981	36	1,222	—	—
1984	2,850	88	1,114	—	—
1985	3,028	75	2,200	—	—

3.3 AMERICAN SHAD

3.3 American Shad (Scotia-Fundy Region only)

3.3.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and restoration of the resource.
2. Optimize net benefits to fishermen from available harvest.
3. Ensure distribution of the benefits among fishermen in accordance with social and economic values.
4. Access to shad stocks was to be regulated by seasons, gear, and licensing restrictions.
5. Recreational and non-commercial fishermen were to be given access to shad stocks within limits of allowable catch.
6. Management of the shad fishery was to be carried out in consultation with fishermen and interested public.

3.3.2 Licensing

1. All fishermen participating commercially in the shad fishery were required to have a commercial fishing licence in accordance with s.s. 9(1) of the Atlantic Fishing Registration and Licensing Regulations. ($20.00)
2. All vessels used in the commercial fishery had to be registered in accordance with s.s. 3(1) of the Atlantic Fishery Registration and Licensing Regulations. ($20.00)
3. A shad fishing licence was required by all persons who fished shad by means of dip nets, gill nets or trap nets. ($5.00)
4. Each licensee was required to submit an application prior to the issuance of any shad fishing licence.
5. No additional dip net, gill net, or trap net licences could be issued.
6. Commercial licensees were limited to the gear type and gear quantity that appeared in their previous years licence.

7. Non-commercial licensees were limited to the gear type that appeared in their previous year's licence, with a maximum of one gill net or one trap net.

8. Subject to the approval of a fishery officer, a commercial shad fishing licence could be transferred to a person who held a commercial fishing licence in 1985 and;

   a) held a commercial fishing licence in the preceding calendar year.

   b) was actively engaged in a commercial fishery in the preceding calendar year.

9. Non-commercial licences were not transferable.

10. Licences had to be renewed annually or were subject to cancellation.

11. Shad fishing licences could be used only by the licensee. A licensee who, through illness or injury was unable to operate his privilege, could on receipt of written approval from his local fishery officer, have another individual operate his gear.

3.3.3 Summary of Activities

1. The following variation orders were passed in 1985:

   The time for shad fishing by nets of any kind in the tidal waters of the Saint John River, except those waters in Queens, Sunbury and York Counties, N.B., was varied to be from January 1 to May 30, 1985

The time for shad fishing by nets of any kind in the tidal waters of the Shubenacadie River, N.S. was varied to March 15, to May 31, 1985.

2. A total of 117 t of shad was landed in the commercial fishery in 1985.

Landings of American Shad by Province 1980 - 1985
(in tonnes)

Year	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	QUE.	NFLD.	TOTAL
1980	97	83	6	2	-	188
1981	53	29	-	4	-	86
1982	78	65	-	2	-	145
1983	48	29	-	1	-	78
1984	0	39	-	-	-	39
1985	19	98	-	-	-	117

3.4 ARCTIC CHAR

3.4 Arctic Char (Newfoundland Region - Labrador)

3.4.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. To conserve and protect the Arctic char resource.

2. To manage the Arctic char resource for the maximum benefit of the residents of Northern Labrador.

NOTE: The char fishery in northern Quebec is managed by the Quebec government.

3.4.2 Licensing

1. No new Arctic char licences could be issued to any person unless:

   a) he was a permanent resident of Northern Labrador;

   b) he had a commercial fishing licence;

   c) he fished from a registered vessel which he owned.

2. All requests for new Arctic char licences had to be in written form accompanied by a letter of approval from the Fisheries Committee, Indian Band Council or Inuit Association.

3. New Arctic char licences could be issued only to the head of the family and each family could hold only one licence.

4. One food fishing licence was permitted per family for maximum of 25 fathoms of gear. Only permanent residents of Northern Labrador were eligible for a food fishing licence. Any person holding a commercial char fishing licence was not eligible for a food fishing licence.

3.4.3 Management Measures

The commercial Arctic char fishing season was from July 1 to September 30 or until the quota was taken.

Quotas were set in five of the char fishing areas in 1985. These were:

1.	Tikkoatokak Bay - Nain Bay	13 t
2.	Voisey Bay - Antons	23 t
3.	Anaktalik Bay	8 t
4.	Okak Bay	27 t
5.	Hebron Fiord	20 t

3.4.4 Summary of Activities

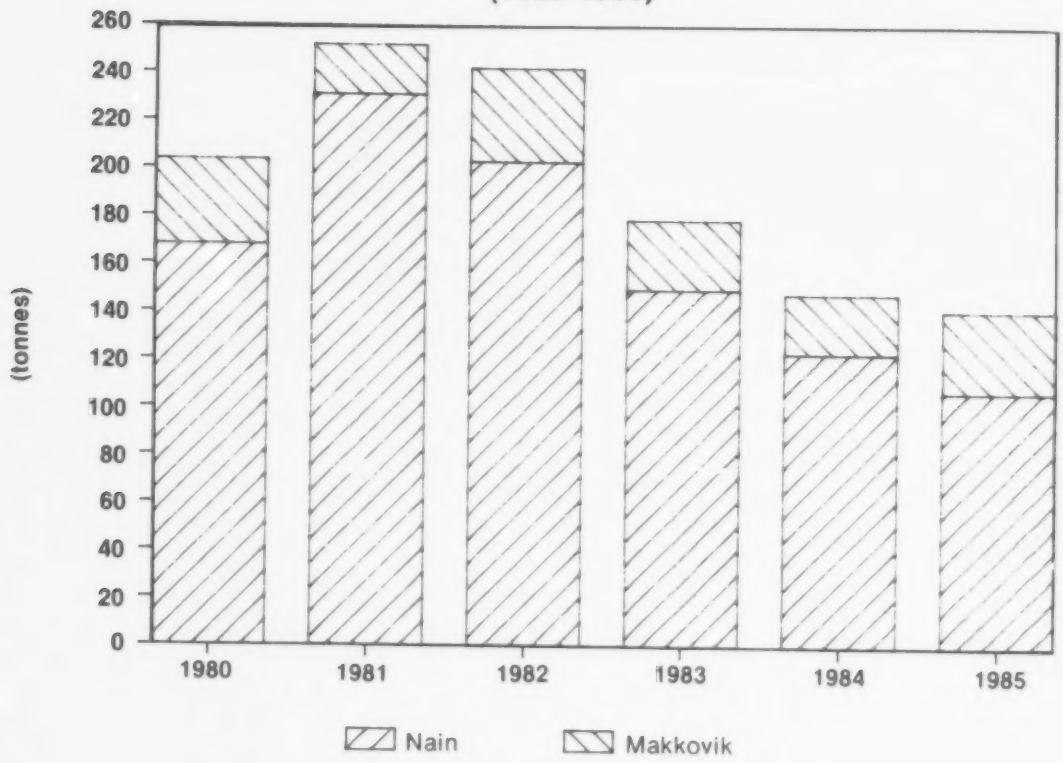
(a) The bulk of the catch in recent years has come from non-regulated areas.

(b) There was no variation order issued in 1985.

(c) 1980 - 1985 Arctic Char Landings

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Voisey Unit						
Quota	22.5	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	23.4
Landing	19.7	23.8	13.3	25.6	20.9	15.7
Nain Unit						
Quota	61.0	37.2	43.7	46.0	43.2	30.5
Landing	75.1	65.6	56.3	51.2	38.9	41.2
Okak Unit						
Quota		27.3	27.3	21.0	27.0	27.0
Landing	49.0	47.5	34.2	49.0	18.1	33.2
Other						
Landing	24.2	94.2	99.2	23.9	45.1	17.0
Total Nain	168.0	231.1	203.0	149.7	123.0	107.1
Total Makkovik	35.6	20.7	39.1	29.1	24.8	33.9
GRAND TOTAL	203.6	251.8	242.1	178.8	147.8	141.0

Quota vs. Landings — Arctic Char — Newfoundland Region (1980-1985)



	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nain	168.0	231.1	203.0	149.7	123.0	107.1
Makkovik	35.6	20.7	39.1	29.1	24.8	33.9
Total	203.6	251.8	242.1	178.8	147.8	141.0

4. PELAGICS

4.1 HERRING

4.1 Herring (All Atlantic Regions)

4.1.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and protection of the herring resource.

2. Promotion of an equitable distribution of the resource among users.

3. Allocation of the TAC on the following basis:

   a) GULF - determined by historical catch. (Management area includes Gulf Region and Quebec Region.)

   b) NEWFOUNDLAND - The commercial herring fishery was closed in 1985 from Pass Island on the southeast coast to Cape Bauld on the northeast coast. A special limited fixed gillnet fishery was established for the northeast and southeast coasts for the spring and fall to address fishermens' income requirements.

4. Scotia Fundy - Utilization of the resource (TAC) was spread over the calendar year to the maximum degree possible, including utilization among competing end-product users (Canadian processors) so as to maximize the overall value of the resource.

5. The TAC was managed by seasons, closed areas, quota allocations to participating gear types and by stock area. In the Gulf no transfers of allocations were permitted between mobile and fixed gear sectors.

6. Industry/government co-management of quotas to occur in Scotia-Fundy Region.

4.1.2 Licensing

No new licences were issued for the fixed or mobile gear herring fisheries. Bait permits could be issued in accordance with DFO guidelines/regulations.

Exceptions:

Newfoundland - Full-time fishermen who owned registered commercial fishing vessels were eligible for herring fixed gear licences in 1985 for the area

in which they resided. No fee applied because of the supplemental nature of the fishery.

Licences may limit the amount of gear that can be used and may be subject to a participation clause and regional licencing policies, for example, the Gulf Bonafide Fishermen's Policy.

4.1.3 Management Measures

A. Quotas / Seasons / Gears:

Area	Gear Type	Quota (t)	Season
Northeast Nfld.(1)	gillnets	1,500	April 1 - May 19 (South of Cape Bonavista) April 15 - May 19 (North of Cape Bonavista)
Northeast Nfld.(1)	gillnets	1,500	Aug. 12 - Dec. 31 (Hr. Deep and north) Sept. 16 - Dec. 31 (South of Hr. Deep)
Southeast Nfld.(1)	gillnets	600	April 1 - May 19
		300	Sept. 16 - Dec. 31 (St. Mary's Bay) Oct. 1 - Dec. 31 (3 Ps)
4R	Purse Seine	5,500	Apr. 18 - Dec. 31
4R	Fixed Gear	4,500	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31
4S	Fixed Gear	1,000	Jan. 1 - Dec. 31
4T	Purse Seine	6,500	Oct. 1 - Dec. 31
4T	Fixed Gear	6,000	Jan. 1 - June 30
4T	Fixed Gear	20,000	July 1 - Dec. 31
4Vn (2)	Purse Seine	3,500	Nov. 7 - March 1
4Wa (2)	Purse Seine	16,000	Nov. 15 - March 1
4X (2)	Purse Seine	4,000(4)	Oct. 16 - Dec. 31

Area	Gear Type	Quota (t)	Season
4X (2)	Purse Seine	79,000(3)	June 1 - Oct. 15
4X	Drift gillnet (NS)	9,500(5)	June 1 - Oct. 15
4X	Set gillnet (NS)	2,400(5)	June 1 - Oct. 15
4X	Weir (NS)	3,200(5)	June 1 - Oct. 15
4X	Liverpool Bay (Trap)	1,000(5)	Feb. 1 - May 1

(1) Supplementary Fishery

(2) Mobile gear quota sub-allocated to individual purse seine vessels

(3) Calculated by subtracting catches from 4Wa and 4X fall and winter fisheries.

(4) 50% of catch under quota due to stock mix in Gulf of Maine.

(5) Allowance.

B. Purse Seine Fleet Reduction Program for the Gulf and Scotia-Fundy Regions:

This program, based on transferable boat quotas, which can be accumulated up to a fixed percentage of the fleet quota, seeks to reduce the size of these two fleets to improve individual vessel viability. This Program started in 1983 and was for a 10 year period.

4.1.4 Summary of Activities

A. Variation Orders

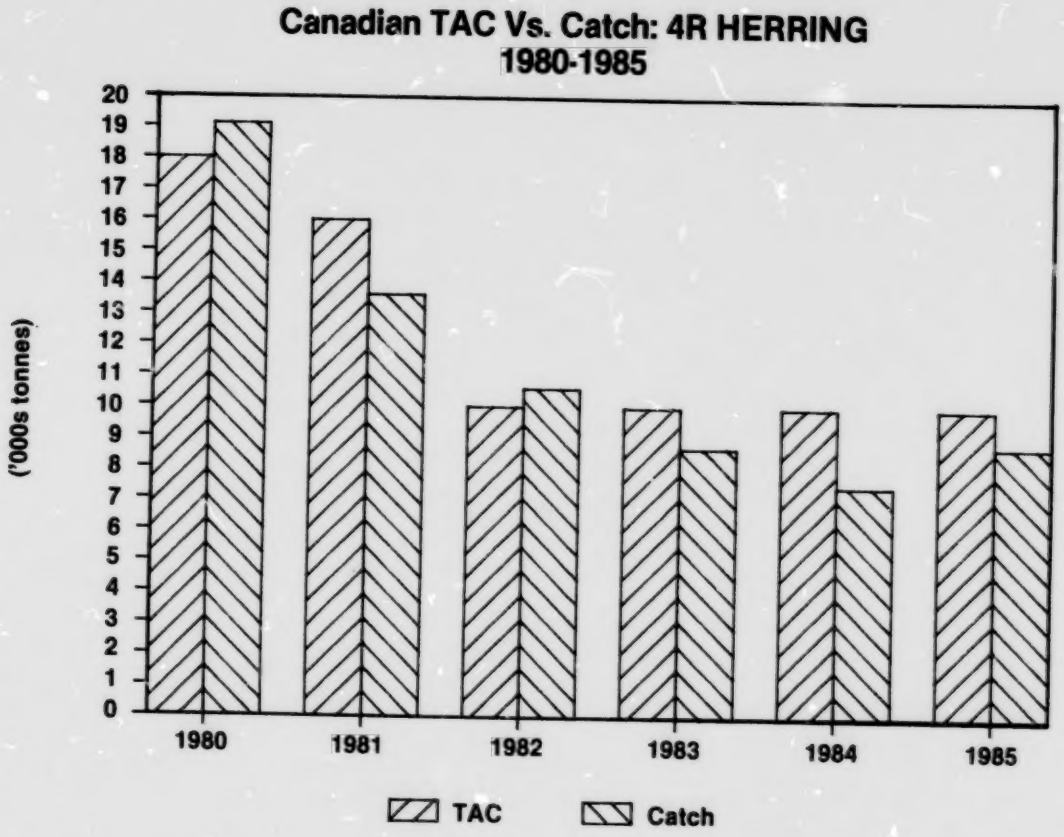
Area	Gear Sector	Closure Date
Bay of Fundy (Brit Fishery)	Purse Seine	Jan. 9
4X Bay of Fundy	Purse Seine (Summer OSS)	Aug. 27
4Wa - Chedabucto Bay	Mobile Gear	Mar. 1
4TL Bay St. Anne - Escuminac	Inshore Spring - NB	May 11
4TH Richibucto - Cape Tormentine	Inshore Spring - NB	May 22
4TMN Bay of Chaleur	Inshore Spring - NB	May 21
4T - Gulf Nova Scotia	Inshore Fall	Sept 26
4T - Gulf New Brunswick	Inshore Fall (Aug. 18-30) (Sept. 1-30)	 Aug. 24 Sept 7
4T - Prince Edward Island	Inshore Fall	Sept 14
North Head - Dog Point (Nfld.)	Fixed Gear	May 23
Trinity Bay (Nfld.)	Fixed Gear	May 23

General:

The spring season for the Newfoundland supplementary fishing was extended to June 15 in all areas.

B. 1985 Landings

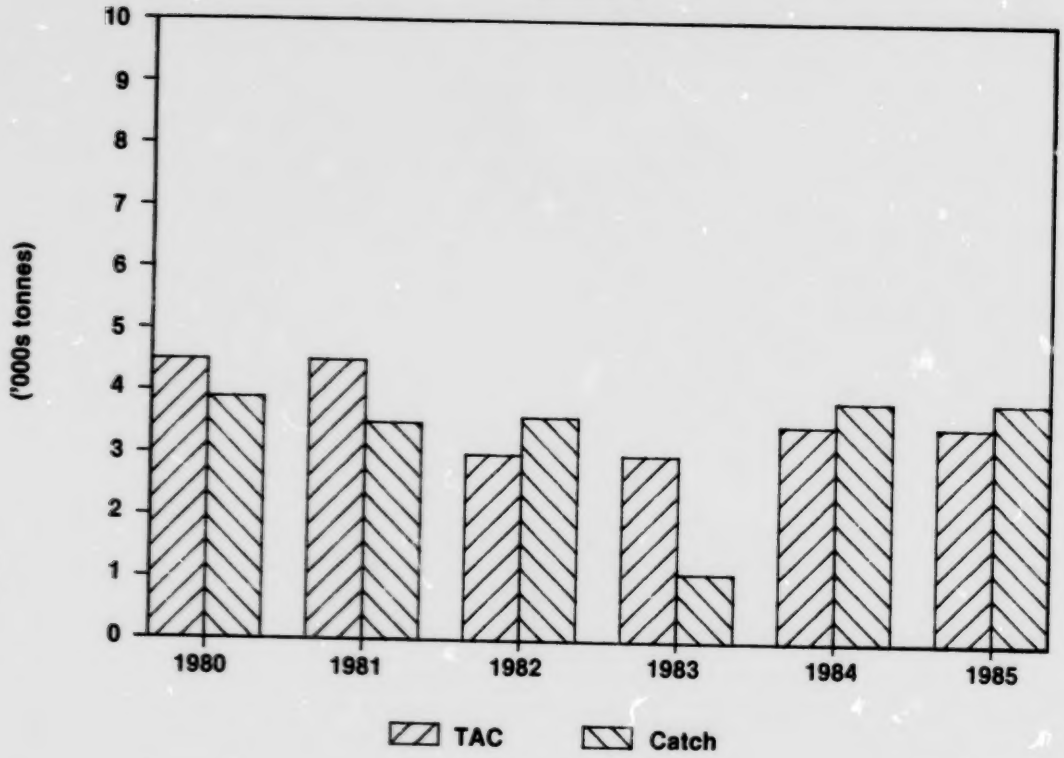
Area	Gear Type	Quota (t)	Catch (t)
White Bay (Spring)	Gillnets	250	8
White Bay (Fall)	Gillnets	250	462
Notre Dame Bay (Spring)	Gillnets	750	377
Notre Dame Bay (Fall)	Gillnets	750	270
Bonavista Bay (Spring)	Gillnets	200	68
Bonavista Bay (Fall)	Gillnets	200	5
Trinity Bay (Spring)	Gillnets	200	205
Trinity Bay (Fall)	Gillnets	200	6
Conception Bay (Spring)	Gillnets	100	19
Conception Bay (Fall)	Gillnets	100	29
St. Mary's Bay (Spring)	Gillnets	200	3
St. Mary's Bay (Fall)	Gillnets	100	-
Placentia Bay (Spring)	Gillnets	200	27
Placentia Bay (Fall)	Gillnets	100	2
Fortune Bay (Spring)	Gillnets	200	1
Fortune Bay (Fall)	Gillnets	100	-
4R	Fixed Gear	1,500	920
4R	Mobile Gear	8,500	7,913
4S	Fixed Gear	1,000	331
4T	Purse Seine	6,500	6,677
4T (Spring)	Fixed Gear	6,000	7,104
4T (Fall)	Fixed Gear	20,000	21,758
4Vn	Purse Seine	3,500	3,902
4Wa	Purse Seine	9,352	9,352
4X (Fall/Winter)	Purse Seine	2,161	4,322
4X (Brit)	Purse Seine	1,108	1,108
4X (Summer)	Purse Seine	88,378	88,579
4X	Drift Gillnet	allowance	4,170
4X	Set Gillnet	allowance	807
4X (N.S.)	Weir	allowance	4,560
4X (Liverpool)	Trap	allowance	293



Canadian TAC Vs. Catch — HERRING (Division 4R),
('000s tonnes)

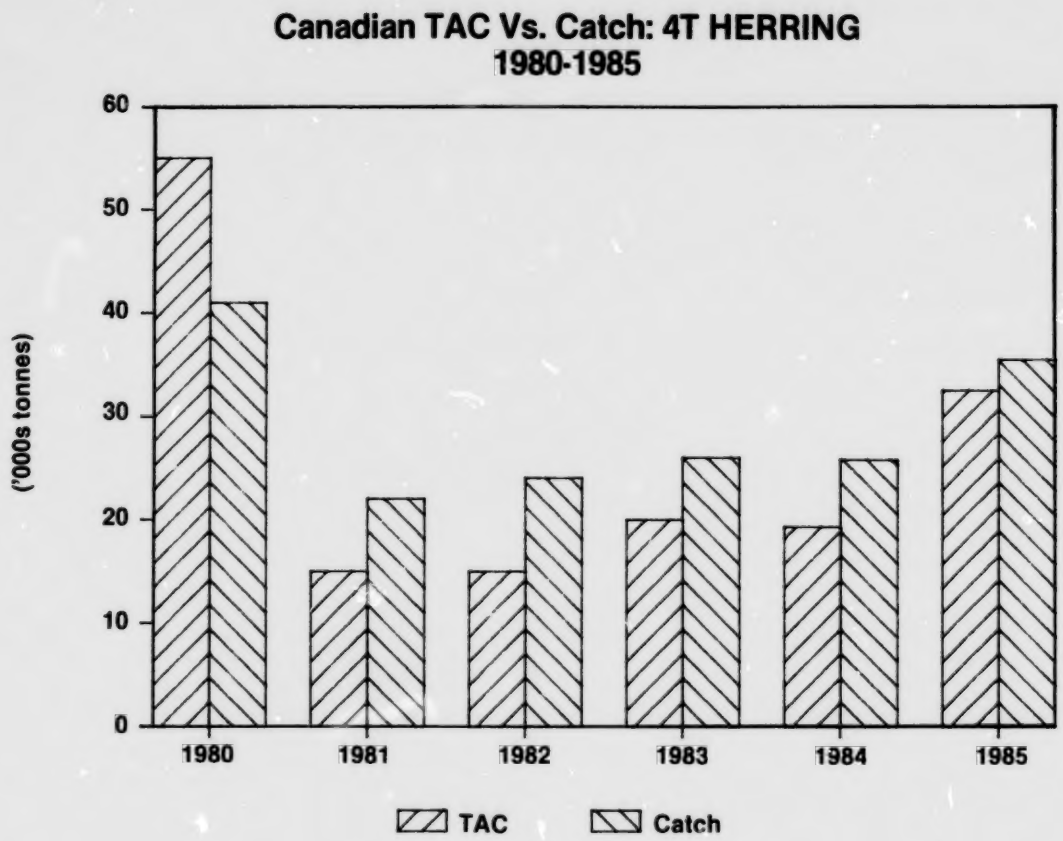
Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TAC	18.0	16.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Catch	19.1	13.6	10.6	8.7	6.6	8.8

Canadian TAC Vs. Catch: 4Vn HERRING 1980-1985



Canadian TAC Vs. Catch — HERRING (Subdivision 4Vn)
('000s tonnes)

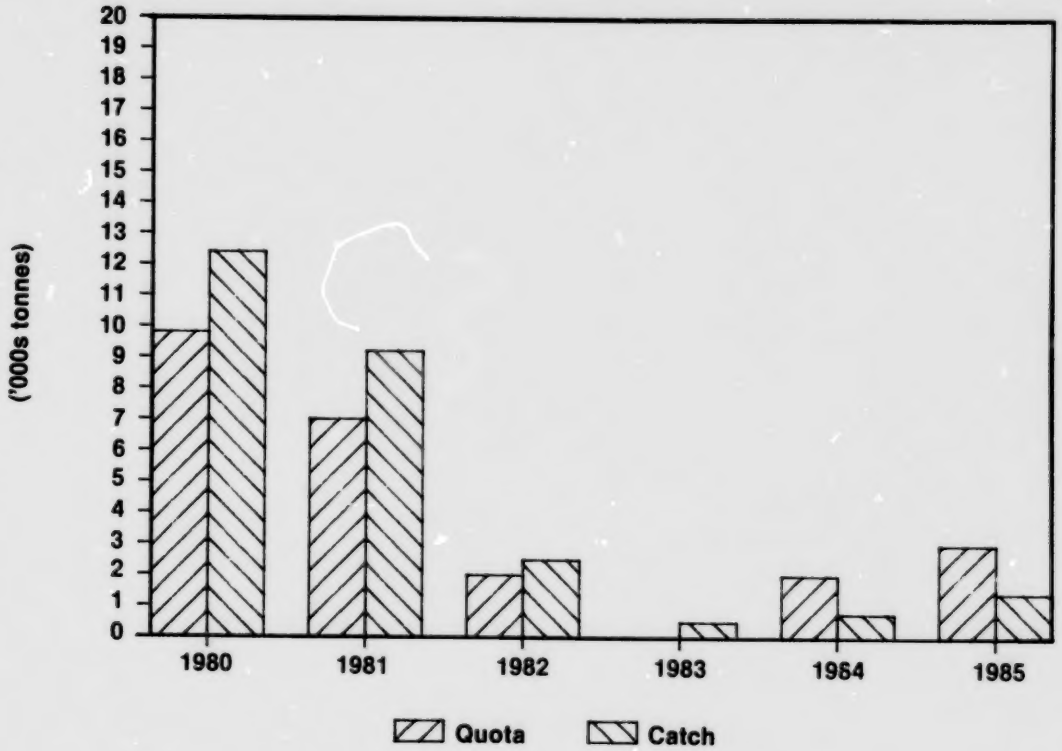
Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TAC	4.5	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
Catch	3.9	3.5	3.6	1.1	3.9	3.9



Canadian TAC Vs. Catch — HERRING (Division 4T)
('000s tonnes)

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TAC	55.0	16.0	15.0	20.0	19.3	32.5
Catch	41.0	22.0	24.0	26.0	25.8	35.5

Canadian TAC Vs. Catch: HERRING (East Nfld.) 1980-1985

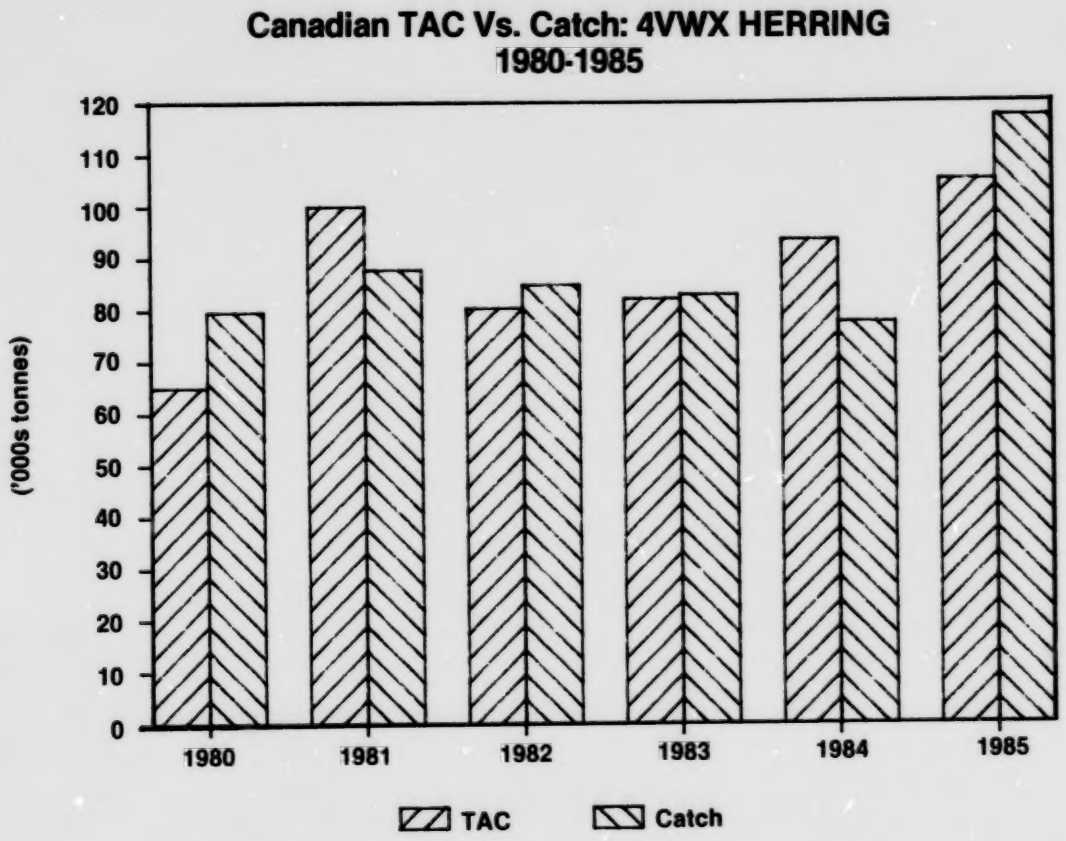


Canadian TAC Vs. Catch — HERRING, East Nfld.
('000s tonnes)

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Quota	9.8	7.0	2.0	0.0	2.0[1]	3.0[1]
Catch	12.4	9.2	2.5	0.5[2]	0.77	1.45

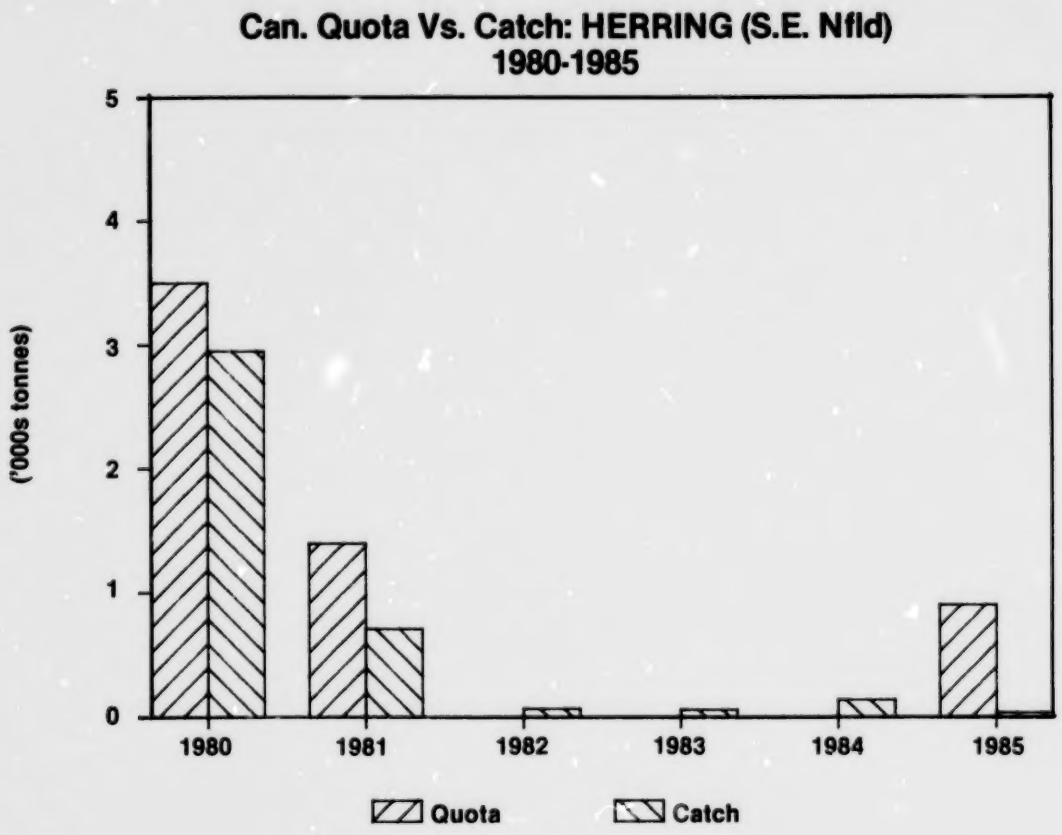
* includes 4 stock areas: Notre Dame — White Bay; Bonavista Bay; Trinity Bay; Conception Bay

1 fixed gillnet gear only
2 Non commercial bait fishery/by-catch



Canadian TAC Vs. Catch — HERRING (Divisions 4VWX),
('000s tonnes)

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TAC	65.0	100.0	80.2	82.0	93.7	105.0
Catch	79.6	87.7	84.7	82.7	77.5	117.4



Canadian TAC Vs. Catch — HERRING (Southeast-Coast*, Newfoundland)
(tonnes)

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Quota	3,500[2]	1,400	0	0	0	900
Catch	2,950	710	65[1]	55[1]	138[1]	33

* Includes 2 stock areas: Fortune Bay; St. Mary's — Placentia Bay
1 non-commercial bait fishery/by-catch
2 Fixed gear not under quota between 1977-1980

4.2 MACKEREL

4.2 Mackerel

4.2.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and protection of the mackerel resource.

2. Development of the fishery to improve returns to participants.

4.2.2 Licensing

Newfoundland Region:

1. Persons who held a purse seine or bar seine licences for mackerel in 1984 were eligible for a licence in 1985.

2. Full-time fishermen who had a registered commercial fishing vessel and the necessary gear and equipment were eligible to receive licences in 1985.

3. No licence was required in 1985 to fish a mackerel trap or gill net. Fisherman had to have a commercial fishing licence and vessel registration valid for 1985.

Gulf Region:

1. Fishermen who were licenced in 1984 were eligible for a licence in 1985.

2. New licences were issued to full-time fisherman only. In lobster Districts 7B, 7B1, 7C and 8, new licences were issued to bonafide fishermen only.

3. Bait permits were issued on request pursuant to subsection 10 of the Atlantic Herring Regulations.

Quebec Region:

No new licences were issued.

Scotia-Fundy Region:

No new licences were issued.

4.2.3 Management Measures

1) In the Newfoundland region the close time for gill nets and traps was June 1 to July 31.

2) In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the fishing season was from January 1 to Dec. 29.

3) Mackerel is a transboundary stock, but because of the Canada/US boundary dispute no joint management regime has been finalized.

4) Since the TAC is considered by CAFSAC to be in the order of 100,000 t and total catch along the Atlantic coast by all countries has not exceeded 40,000 t annually since 1977, quotas are not part of the mackerel management regime.

5) An experimental program was approved to allow access to the Atlantic mackerel fishery by large purse seiners. This would only be allowed if it could be demonstrated that the market for inshore-caught mackerel would not be displaced. Seiners holding herring quota licences would be eligible to participate with the number of seiners and areas of access being restricted. Provisional quotas for seiner fleets were set as follows: west coast of Newfoundland - 5,000t, eastern Gulf of St. Lawrence - 4,000t, and the Scotian Shelf area - 3,000t.

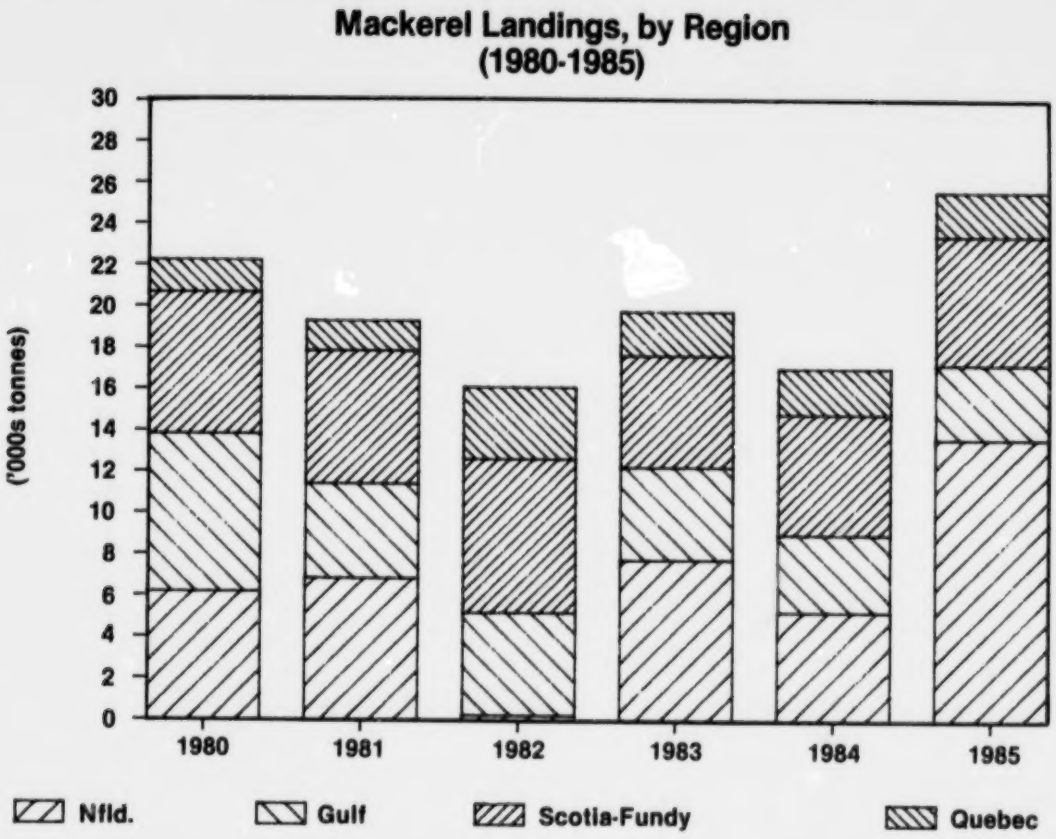
4.2.4 Summary of Activities

Variation Orders

1. Fishing was prohibited for Class "C" vessels fishing in a portion of 4R from July 31 to December 31.

2. Fishing was prohibited for Class "C" vessels in the waters of Sacred Bay, Newfoundland from August 22 to December 31.

Note: Class "C" vessels are vessels less than 65 feet using mobile gear.



Mackerel Landings by Region

Year	Nfld.	Gulf	Scotia-Fundy	Quebec
1980	6,182	7,643	6,859	1,550
1981	6,846	4,565	6,435	1,450
1982	234	4,962	7,431	3,485
1983	7,746	4,481	5,397	2,164
1984	5,234	3,733	5,836	2,230
1985	13,594	3,615	6,238	2,121

4.3 CAPELIN

4.3 Capelin (Gulf, Newfoundland and Quebec Regions)

4.3.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. To protect, and conserve the capelin resource.

2. To maximize the harvesting, processing and marketing potential of the capelin resource.

3. Specific Newfoundland Region objectives:

   a) To improve the incomes of full-time fishermen involved in the capelin fishery through limited entry measures.

   b) To diminish gear conflicts within the capelin fishery and with other fishermen.

4. Specific Gulf Region objectives:

   a) To improve incomes of fixed gear fishermen fishing pelagic species.

   b) To assist the large purse seine fleet to maintain an economically viable fishing operation in 1985.

   c) To manage established quotas so that food production is maximized.

Note: The lower North and Gaspe shores of the Quebec Region are included in the management of the 4T and Western 4S capelin stock.

4.3.2 Licensing

1) Gulf Region 4R and Western 4S

Mobile Gear (Purse Seines)

a) Individuals who held capelin purse seine licences in 1984 were eligible for licences in 1985.

b) Persons who held purse seine licences were not eligible for capelin fixed gear licences.

Fixed Gear

a) Only fishermen who were licensed to fish capelin by fixed gear in 1984 were eligible in 1985.

b) Licences were issued to individuals who had geared up by May 15, 1985.

c) A complete freeze on the issuance of any additional fixed gear licences was in effect for the remainder of 1985.

2. Gulf Region 4T and Western 4S

No new purse seine or fixed gear capelin licences were issued in 1985, however, licence transfers to full-time fishermen were permitted.

3. Newfoundland Region:

Mobile Gear (Purse Seines)

a) Only individuals who were eligible for capelin purse seine licences in 1984 were eligible for licences in 1985.

b) Capelin purse seine licences were valid for Sector 1.

Fixed Gear

a) Individuals who were eligible for capelin fixed gear licences in 1984 were eligible for fixed gear licences in 1985.

b) Fixed gear licences were valid only for the area in which the individual resided or traditionally fished.

c) Fishermen were permitted to fish a maximum of two traps and one bar seine per licence.

4.3.3 Management Measures (Quotas/Seasons)

Newfoundland Region:

Total allowable catches have been established on the basis of an estimated available market for frozen round females of 15,000 t for 1985.

Quotas have been established for fixed gear and purse seines in each of the management areas based on a harvest to production ratio of approximately 2.3:1, that is, 2.3 tonnes of harvest is required to produce

one tonne of female product. These "market TACs" are established below the biological TAC level.

1. Division 2J + 3K

	(Tonnes) FIXED GEAR	PURSE SEINE	TOTAL
White Bay & Labrador	1,500	1,500	3,000
Notre Dame Bay	2,500	2,500	5,000
TOTAL	4,000	4,000	8,000

2. Division 3L

Bonavista Bay	1,000	3,000	4,000
Trinity Bay	4,500	4,500	9,000
Conception Bay	5,500	5,500	11,000
Southern Shore	500	100	600
Trepassey - St. Mary's	400	1,000	1,400
TOTAL	11,900	14,100	26,000

3. Division 3P

Placentia Bay	650	100	750
Fortune Bay and West	150	100	250
TOTAL	800	200	1,000
TOTAL ALL AREAS	16,700	18,300	35,000

Reallocations of quota were to be considered during the season in line with the following principals:

a) First priority for transfers are between the same gear sector within a stock area.

b) Transfers between gear sectors are not to be considered unless it is shown that a quota might not be taken.

The market for 1985 was 15,000 t of females. Once this market was satisfied, the fishery was to close even if uncaught portions remained in the various quotas. However, should additional markets be confirmed during the course of the season, further allocations would be made over all gear types and areas.

Seasons: In 1985 a monitoring program was implemented in each area to assess the development of roe content and the level of redfeed. Once the program indicated that a level of roe development and redfeed suitable for the market had been atained, an opening date was set. Approximately 48 hours notice was given prior to the start of each season.

When the incidence of redfeed in a specific area exceeds the accepted tolerance of 10%, the Department will close the affected area, but will continue to sample the area to determine a suitable reopening date.

Gulf Region

4T and Western 4S

A quota of 1,500 t was established for an experimental purse seine fishery.

Gulf Region

4R and Eastern 4S

The total allocation to all gear sectors in 4R was 37,000 t in 1985.

Allocations were provided for fixed and mobile gear sectors, however, quotas were not assigned by statistical area in 1985, due to the relatively small market TAC and the historical concentration of fishing effort south of Point Riche.

	Allocations (tonnes)		
	Fixed Gear	Purse Seine	Total
Division 4R	700	3,000	3,700

The seiner fleet could operate throughout the 4R area. Transfers between gear sectors would be considered.

Season: The season opened on June 1, 1985.

4.3.4 Summary of Activities

Variation Orders

1. The season for the area from Cinq Cerf Bay to Cape Race, Newfoundland was opened on June 26.

2. The season for Conception Bay, Newfoundland was opened on June 27.

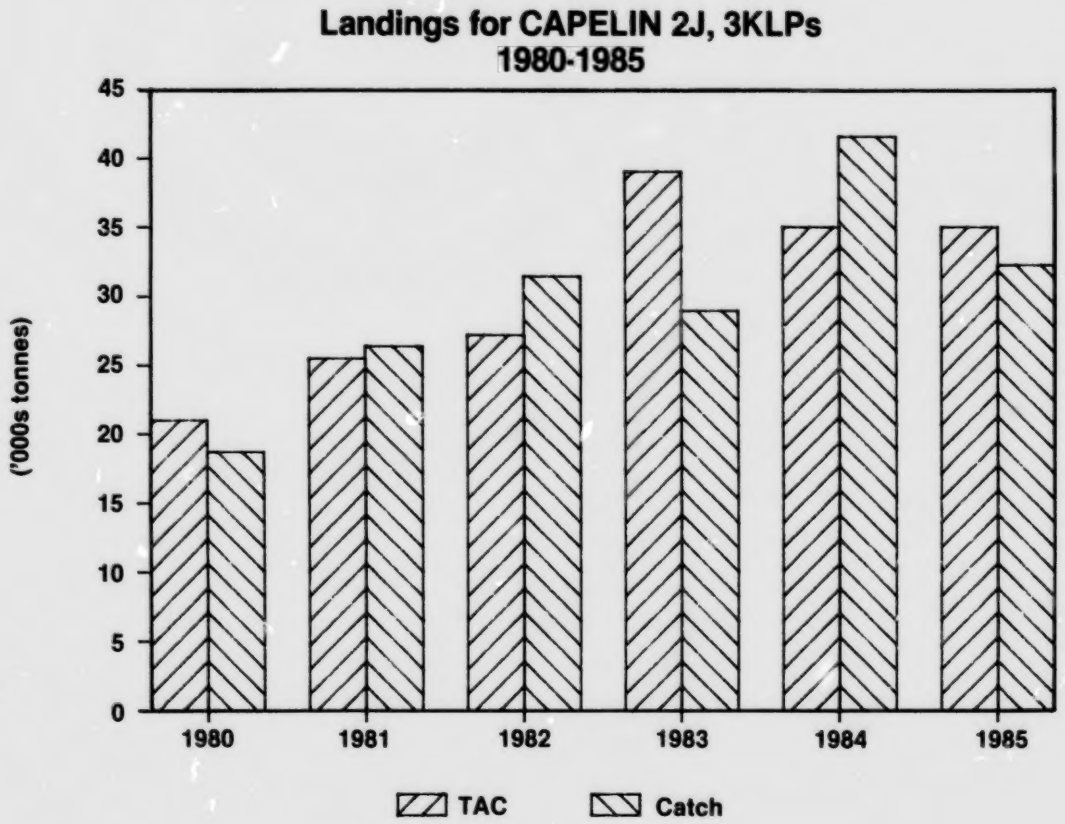
3. The season for 2J,3K and the remainder of 3L was opened on June 28.

4. The season for the area from Cinq Cerf Bay to Cape Freels, Newfoundland was closed on August 1.

5. The season for the area from Cape Freels to Cape Chidley, Newfoundland was closed on September 1.

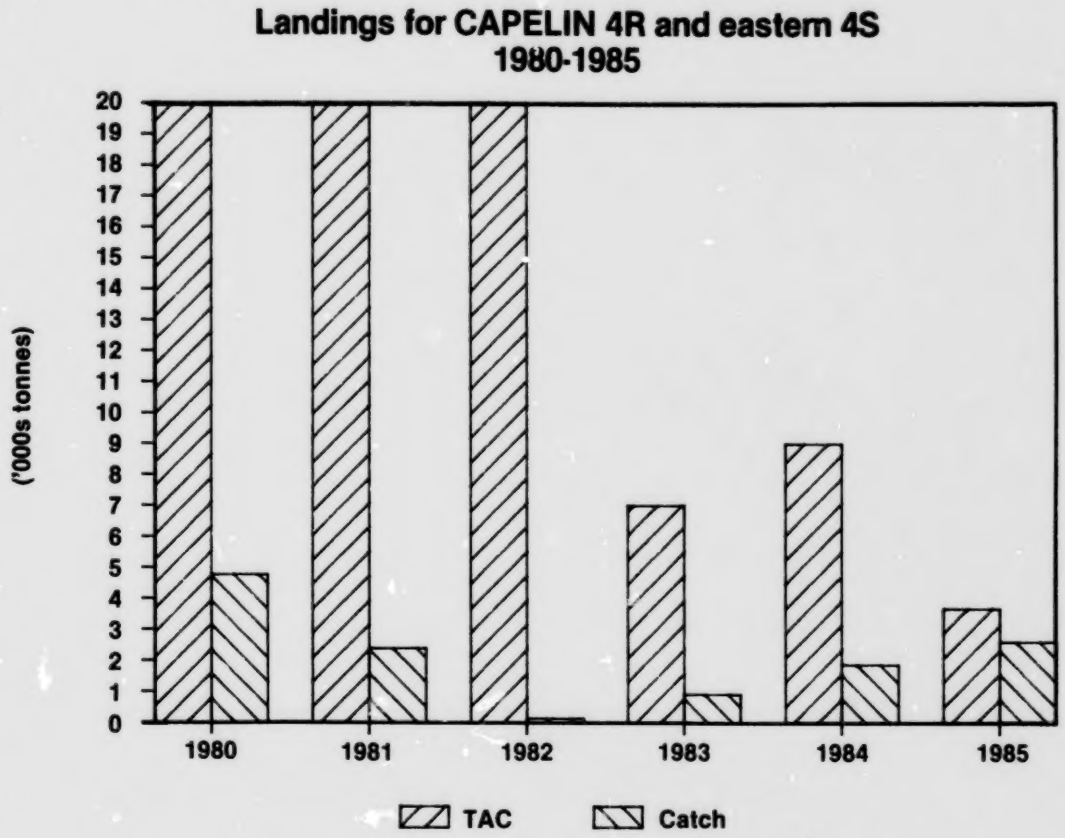
1985 Landings

NAFO Division	Area	Fixed Gear	Purse Seine	Total
2J+3K	White Bay/Labrador	900	1,114	2,014
	Notre Dame Bay	1,862	2,834	4,696
	TOTAL	2,762	3,948	6,710
3L	Bonavista Bay	1,708	2,286	3,994
	Trinity Bay	7,361	1,624	8,985
	Conception Bay	7,015	3,649	10,664
	Southern Shore	357	33	390
	Trepassey/St.Mary's Bay	134	1,284	1,418
	TOTAL	16,575	8,876	25,451
3Ps	Placentia Bay	95	--	95
	Fortune Bay	1	--	1
	TOTAL	96	--	96
4R		218	2,410	2,628
4T		--	200	200



Landings, CAPELIN — Divisions 2J, 3KLPs

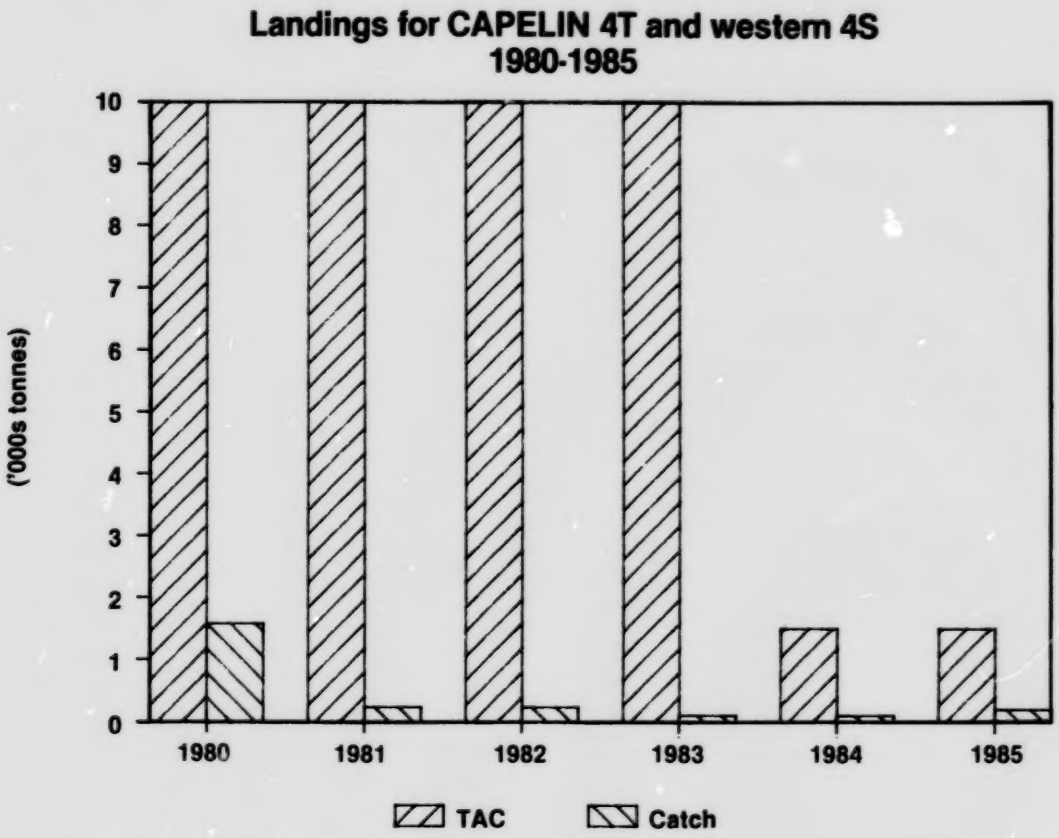
Division	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TAC	21,000	25,500	27,200	39,000	35,000	35,000
Catch	18,698	26,396	31,444	28,934	41,531	32,257



Landings, CAPELIN — Divisions 4R and eastern 4S

Division	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TAC	20,000	20,000	20,000	7,000	9,000	3,700
Catch 4R*	4,774	2,164	147	920	1,890	2,628

* no catch in 4S

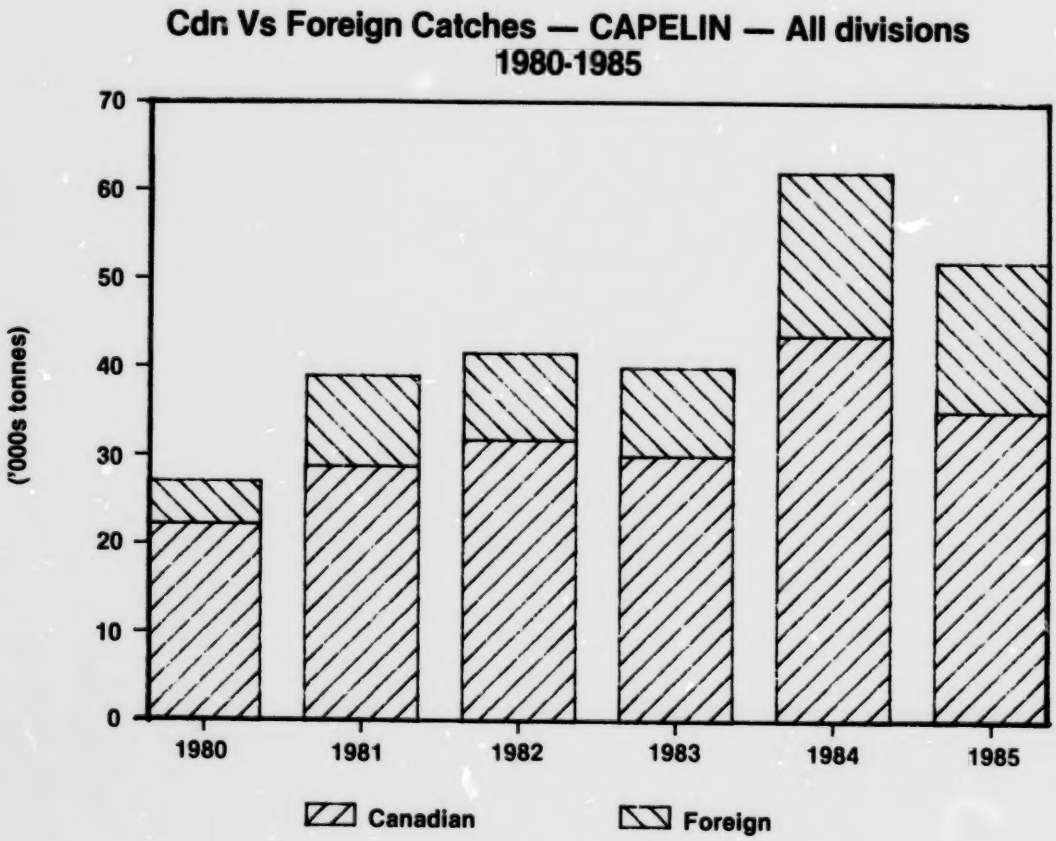


Landings, CAPELIN — Divisions 4T and western 4S

Division	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TAC	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,500	1,500
Catch 4T*	1,581	238	238	103	99	200

* no catch in 4S

* TACs from 1984 and 1985 reflect actual quotas.



Canadian Vs. Foreign Catches, CAPELIN

Year	Canadian	Foreign
1980	22,218	4,795
1981	28,798	10,193
1982	31,791	9,777
1983	29,957	10,000
1984	43,605	18,435
1985	35,085	16,841

4.4 BLUEFIN TUNA

4.4 Bluefin Tuna

4.4.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and protection of the Atlantic bluefin tuna.

2. Enhance and promote the economic viability of the fishery.

4.4.2 Licensing

1. a) Fishermen who were licensed to fish bluefin tuna in 1984 were eligible for a bluefin tuna licence in 1985.

   b) In the Newfoundland Region, the number of licences to be issued in 1985 was a maximum of 17 and those eligible for licences were fishermen who participated in the fishery in previous years. Newfoundland licences were valid only for Sector 1 and could not be transferred outside the Sector.

2. Transfers were to be allowed based on criteria established by each area. Each request was to be reviewed on its own merit and in line with the region licence transfer policy for charter party fisheries.

3. Licences which were issued and endorsed Charter Boat Licence continued to be endorsed in this manner.

4. Where the operator of a charter boat was someone other than the owner, an operator's permit could be issued by a fishery officer. Applications for such permits had to be made no later than two weeks prior to the opening of the season. Operators' permits cannot be upgraded to bluefin tuna Licences and do not permit the holder to enter a vessel into the fishery. The secondary operator must meet all Ministry of Transport requirements concerning operation of a charter boat. Operators are to be designated on the limited fishery licences where applicable.

5. All licence holders or in the case of charter boats, their secondary operator, must be on board the vessel at all times during tuna fishing operations from their vessels.

6. As a condition of the licence, the licensee was required to complete a daily log of fishing activity.

This log was to be returned to the Department at the end of each week. Individuals who did not complete the log book in 1985 were not to be eligible for licences in 1986.

4.4.3 Management Measures

a) Quota

The Canadian quota for bluefin tuna caught by all gear types and for all areas could not exceed 573 t in 1985. The quota was allocated on the following basis:

Area	Quota	Opening Date	Daily Catch Limit
1 Prince Edward Island	660 fish	Aug. 15	1 per day
2 Newfoundland	50 fish	Jul. 15	no limit
3 New Brunswick Comm R+R	157 fish	Aug. 1	2 per day
4 Province of Quebec	83 fish	Aug. 1	3 per day
5 Nova Scotia - Gulf Shore	140 fish	Jul. 15	2 per day
6 St. Margaret's Bay and N.S. Area	431 fish	May 1	2 per day
TOTAL	1,521 fish		

The numbers of fish are estimated from average catch weights recorded in the past. The figure of 318 kg per fish was used for St. Margaret's Bay and 400 kg per fish for those caught in all other areas. When catches are landed and weights recorded, these figures may be altered and/or reallocated among the fleets.

b) Gear

1. Charter boats: Fishing for tuna was permitted using rod and reel only.

2. Commercial tuna licence: In addition to using a rod and reel, a commercial tuna fisherman could employ tended lines as follows:

   The line must be attached to the vessel and tended at all times.

   No more than two tended lines per vessel may be in use at any time.

No more than one hook may be attached to each line at any time.

All other regulations applying to the use of tended lines, that is, catch per day, quotas, transfers, etc.

One buoy per line must be on board the vessel when tended lines are in use.

c) Monitoring

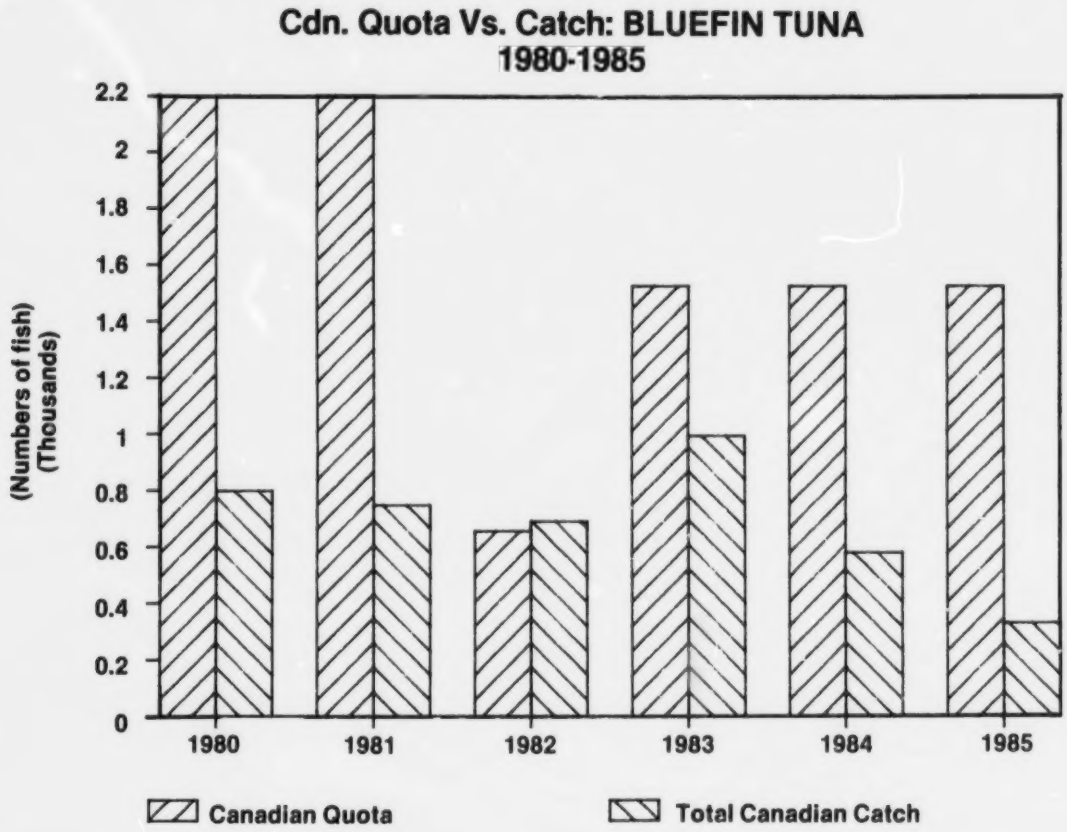
1. Tuna tags were to be used in conjunction with log books to monitor the catch. All fish had to be tagged as soon as practical at the time of landing. It is an offence to be in possession of untagged bluefin tuna on land.

2. Log records had to be submitted to a fishery officer at least once a week. This requirement also applied to all vessels holding a tuna licence but not participating in the fishery and vessels not catching fish.

4.4.4 Summary of Activities

1985 Landings of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (in numbers of fish)

Area Region	Quota	Season Opens	Landings	% Quota
P.E.I.	660	Aug. 15	221	33
NFLD	50	Jul. 15	4	8
N.B.	157	Aug. 1 R+R	47	30
Quebec	83	Aug. 1	11	13
N.S. (Gulf)	140	Jul. 15	1	1
N.S. (Scotia-Fundy)	26	Jul. 15	-	-
St. Margaret's Bay Trap Fishery	401	May 1	27	7
S-F By-catch	4		19	475
TOTAL	1,521	--	330	22



Canadian Quota & Catch, Numbers of fish, 1980-1985

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Canadian quota	2,200	2,200	654	1,521	1,521	1,521
Canadian Catch						
Nfld.	1	3	7	3	3	4
N.S.	50	81	60	2	98	20
Trap (N.S.)	129	93	141	17	8	27
P.E.I.	411	515	385	789	390	221
N.B.	118	26	53	126	63	47
Quebec	90	29	43	54	16	11
TOTAL Canadian Catch	799	747	689	991	578	330

4.5 SWORDFISH

4.5 Swordfish (Scotia-Fundy Region)

4.5.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and protection of the swordfish resource.

2. Development of the fishery to improve economic returns to participants.

4.5.2 Licensing

1. No new licence were to be issued.

2. Licences for swordfish were renewed for those who held a swordfish longline licence in 1984.

3. Vessel owners renewing their 1984 licence had to prove to the local fishery officer that their vessel was capable of catching swordfish with longline gear, and such gear should be on board the vessel at the time of licensing.

4. A gear certification form was completed by the local office at the time of licensing and maintained on file at the local office.

4.5.3 Management Measures

The quota for swordfish in 1985 was 3,500t.

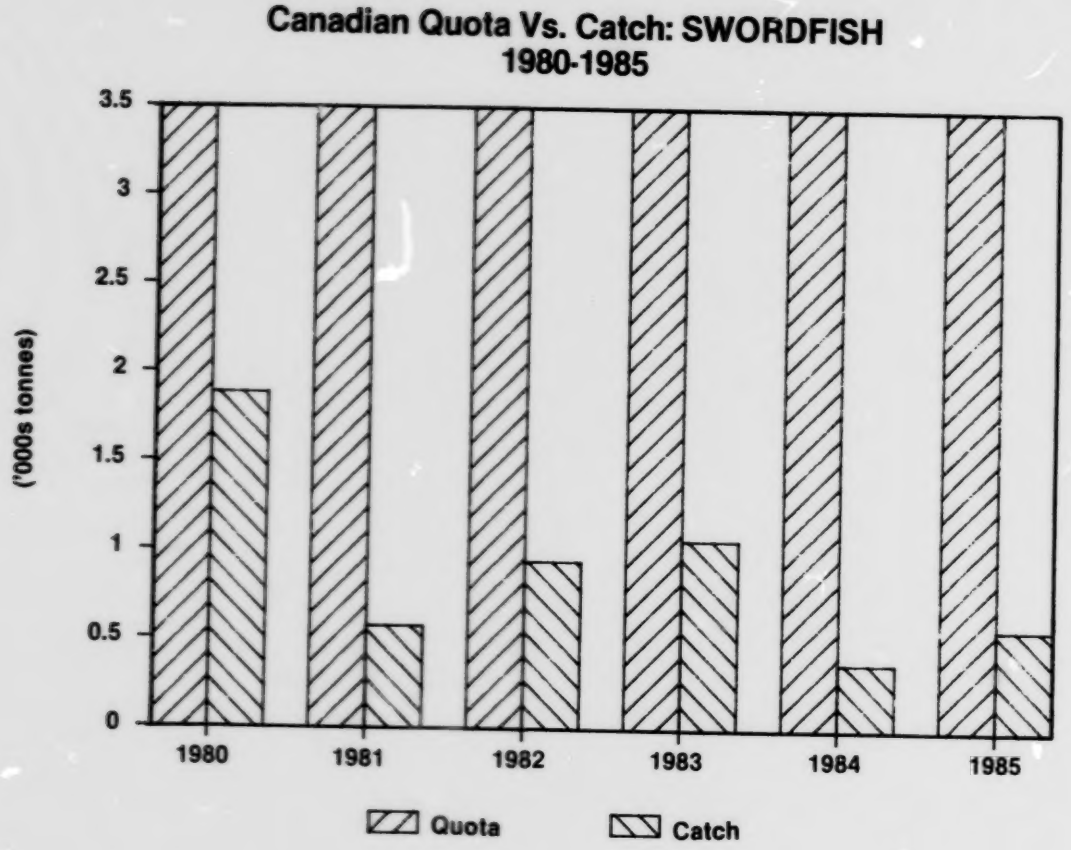
4.5.4 Summary of Activities

1. A total of 20 of the 38 licensed longline vessels and 50 of the 220 licenced harpoon vessels were active in the 1985 fishery. Longline accounts for 90% of the catch.

2. Total landings in 1985 were 575 t, representing 16 per cent of the quota.

Swordfish Quota and Landings 1980-1985, (in tonnes)

Year	Quota	Landings
1980	3,500	1,885
1981	3,500	577
1982	3,500	943
1983	3,500	1,065
1984	3,500	378
1985	3,500	575



Canadian Quota and Catch — SWORDFISH

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Quota	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Catch	885	577	943	1,065	378	575

5. SHELLFISH

5.1 SCALLOP

5.1 Scallop

5.1.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation of the resource.

2. Promotion of an equitable distribution of the resource between users.

5.1.2 Licensing

1. No additional licences were to be issued, except to full time fishermen who owned vessels under 35' LOA in Newfoundland Region.

2. New licences could be issued, at the discretion of the Area Manager for his area of responsibility, to full time fishermen who owned vessels of 35-64'11" LOA, in Newfoundland Region, overlaps were to be referred to Regional office.

3. In some areas (Southern Gulf of St. Lawrence) transfers were restricted to lobster fishing district.

4. In the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence, inter-provincial transfer of licences was not permitted.

5. Licences could be transferred only to a person who had been registered as a full-time bonafide fishermen.

6. A bonafide fishermen's policy was in effect for Districts 6B, 7B, 7B1, 7C and 8.

7. For District 9A, Magdalen Islands, an attrition policy was maintained. Scallop licences were valid only from April 1 to September 30.

8. For the recreational scallop fishery (SCUBA diving), excluding P.E.I., a licence had to be obtained for the season. A maximum possession limit at any time of 100 scallops was allowed.

9. Recreational fishermen on the Quebec North Shore were permitted to use hand-held drags.

10. Licences were valid only in the Management Zone indicated on 1984 licences.

11. In Quebec scallop licences would only be issued to vessels less than 50' overall length.

5.1.3 Management Measures

1. Consultation with industry representatives on new management measures was to be done through advisory committees.

2. The following major fisheries were managed under separate plans: Offshore, Bay of Fundy Inshore, Southwestern Gulf, Quebec, Western Newfoundland.

3. The species under management was mostly sea scallop, except in the western Newfoundland fishery where Icelandic scallop was the species harvested, and on the Quebec North Shore and St. Pierre Bank where both species were harvested.

4. Vessels in the Offshore fishery were restricted to a trip quota of 13.6 t, a trip limit of 12 days and designated four-month (April 1-July 31, Aug. 1-Nov. 30, Dec. 31 to March 31) quotas of 81.6 t.

5. Scallop exported to the United States had to be certified as having been harvested under the Canadian management regime.

6. A maximum count of 39 meats per 500 g (35 meats per lb) was required from the offshore fleet and from inshore vessels when fishing under trip permits on Georges Bank. Scallop meat count requirements on St. Pierre Bank were removed to encourage the harvesting of Icelandic Scallops by offshore vessels.

7. A 10,000 t annual quota existed on Georges Bank (5Ze) for offshore vessels and inshore vessels were restricted to an annual quota equal to 2.9 per cent of the previous year's landings by offshore vessels.

8. In the Bay of Fundy Inshore fishery a minimum ring diameter of 82 mm was required.

9. The number of licences and seasons by stock area were as follows:

Fishery	Stock	Licences (numbers)	Seasons
Offshore	Georges Bank(5Ze)	76	Jan. 01-Dec. 31
	Scotian Shelf	76	Jan. 01-Dec. 31
	St. Pierre Bank	76	Jan. 01-Dec 31
Bank of Fundy (Inshore)	Georges Bank(5Ze)	98	Jan. 01-Dec. 31
	Bay of Fundy	98	Jan. 01-Dec. 31
	7-mile (N.B.)	270	Jan. 01-Dec. 31
	Digby 6-mile zone	98	May. 01-Sep. 30
Southwestern Gulf	District 7B1 (Spring)	401	Apr. 15-June 30
	District 7B1 (Fall)		Oct. 01-Dec. 31
	St. Georges Bay (7B1)		Sep. 01-Dec. 31
	District 7C	94	June 17-Dec. 31
	Bay of Chaleur (7C)		Apr. 01-Dec. 31
	District 8	199	Apr. 29-June 29
Quebec	Magdalen Islands	23	Apr. 01-Sep. 30
	Gaspé	7	Jan. 01-Dec. 31
	North Shore	33	Jan. 01-Dec. 31
Western Newfoundland	Districts 11 & 12	141	Jan. 01-Dec. 31

5.1.4 Summary of Activities

1. Implementation of the 33/500g meat count for the offshore fleet was delayed until January 1, 1986, due to the length of time taken to promulgate the necessary regulations.

2. The inshore fishery on Georges Bank was closed on August 12, 1985, due to full utilization of the quota.

3. A voluntary hail system (time and place of landing) for the offshore fleet was introduced in 1985.

4. A joint Inshore Scallop Advisory Committee (ISAC) and Offshore Scallop Advisory Committee (OSAC) meeting was held on June 10 and 11, 1985 in an unsuccessful attempt to resolve issues relative to the access to fishing grounds, consistent regulations on common grounds and conservation of quality issues.

5. The bonafide licensing policy was implemented in Districts 7B, 7B1, 7C and 8. This policy allows an easier transfer of scallop licences which may result in increased participation by fishermen.

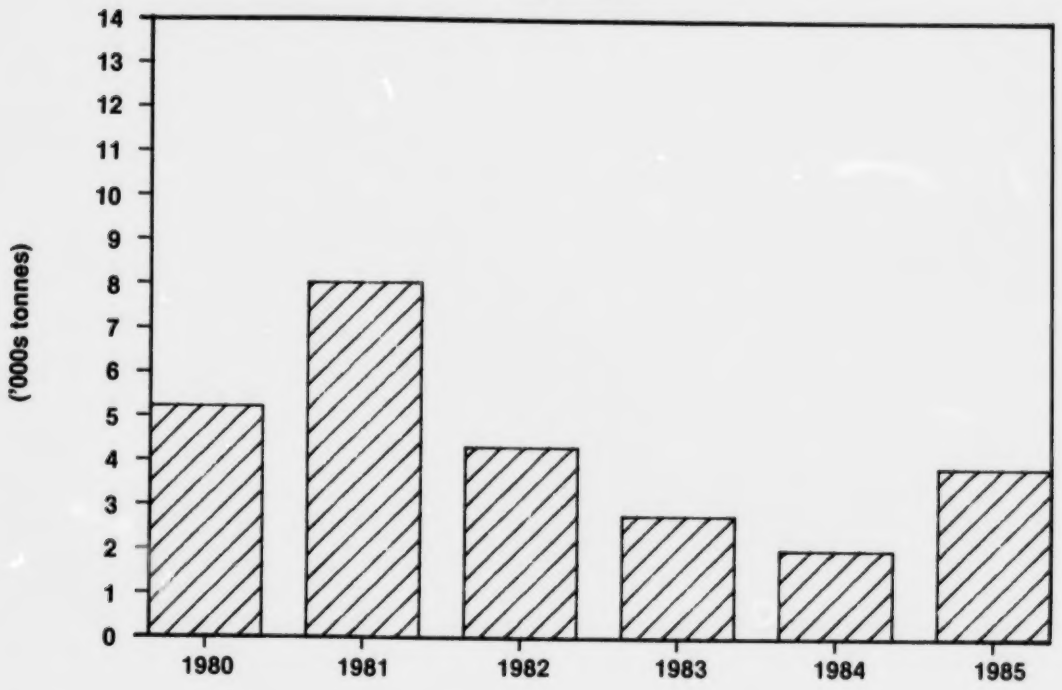
6. For the conservation of lobsters, the use of scallop gear known as Green Sweep Drag or any drag or rake of similar design was prohibited from January 1 to December 31 in any year in designated waters contiguous to the coast of Grand Manan Island.

7. A total of 308 vessels less than 65 feet were licenced to fish scallop in the Newfoundland Region in 1985 and had landings of 368 t (round weight).

Scallops Catches by Major Areas 1980-85 (tonnes of meat)

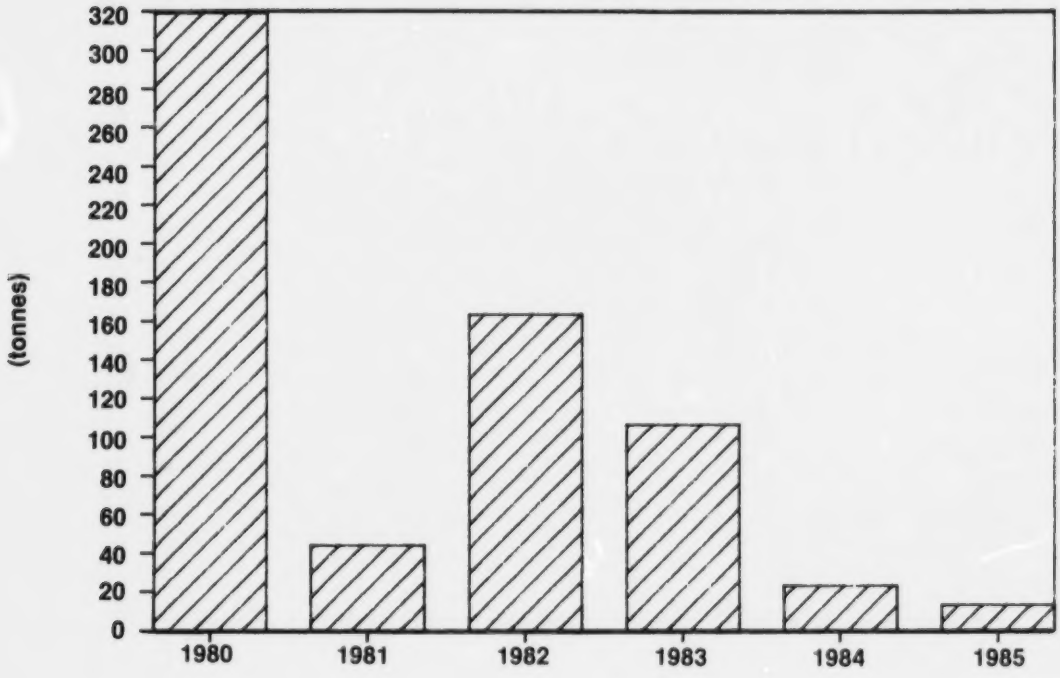
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1. Georges Bank	5,221	8,013	4,306	2,751	2,000	3,846
2. Browns Bank	319	44	163	106	23	13
3. Bay of Fundy	944	1,450	1,310	848	608	577
4. German/ Lurcher	1,401	634	808	656	170	170
5. Quebec	130	116	44	94	133	157
6. Western Nfld.	128	173	39	42	207	311
7. Southern Gulf	213	372	291	396	364	260

Scallop Landings from Georges Bank.
1980-1985



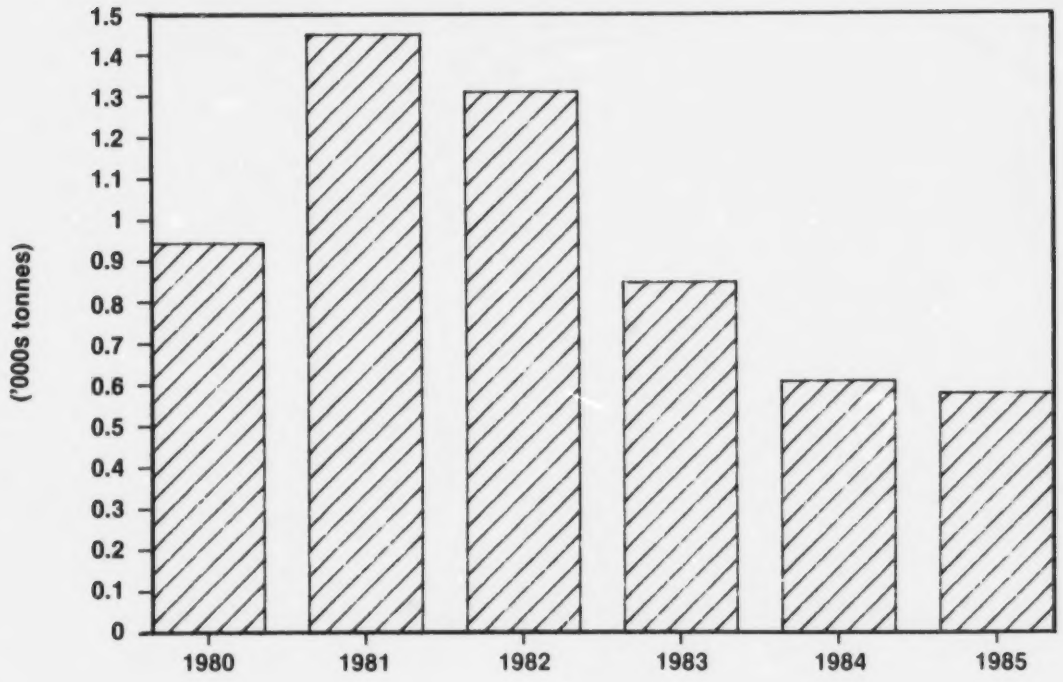
Year	Catch (tonnes of meat)
1980	5,221
1981	8,013
1982	4,306
1983	2,751
1984	2,000
1985	3,846

Scallop Landings from Browns Bank.
1980-1985



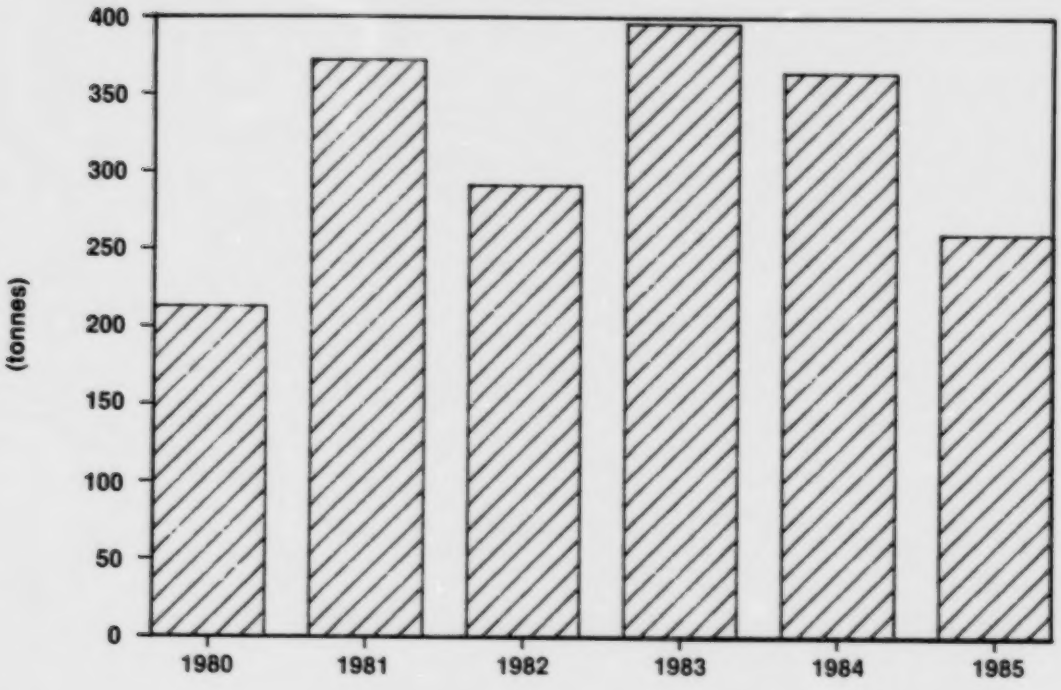
Year	Catch (tonnes of meat)
1980	319
1981	44
1982	163
1983	106
1984	23
1985	13

Scallop Landings from Bay of Fundy.
1980-1985



Year	Catch (tonnes of meat)
1980	944
1981	1,450
1982	1,310
1983	848
1984	608
1985	577

Scallop Landings from Southern Gulf 1980-1985



Year	Catch (tonnes of meat)
1980	213
1981	372
1982	291
1983	396
1984	364
1985	260

5.2 SHRIMP

5.2 Shrimp

5.2.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation and restoration of the fishery resource.

2. Access to all shrimp stocks will be regulated by seasons, quotas, vessel size and gear size.

3. Utilization of the shrimp resource over the fishing season to the degree possible.

4. Gulf Shrimp Allocation of the resource will be on the basis of equity taking into account adjacency to the resource, the relative dependence of coastal communities, the economic efficiency and fleet mobility.

5.2.2 Licensing

1. A general policy of limited entry was in force for all shrimp fisheries.

2. For the Gulf shrimp fishery any future licences issued in 1985 and beyond were to be excluded from fishing the Sept-Iles area.

3. For the Gulf shrimp fishery a participation clause of 70t was in effect for the Quebec-based fleet.

4. Foreign vessel charters were approved in 1985 for three Labrador licencees.

5.2.3 Management Measures

(see table on following pages)

I. **Quota**

SCOTIA - FUNDY	**Season**	**Gear**	**Quotas**
Misaine Channel	Jan.01/Dec.31	40mm	2,420
Canso Channel	Jan.01/Dec.31	40mm	1,350
Louisbourg Channel	Jan.01/Dec.31	40mm	1,790
SUB TOTAL			5,560
GULF			
Sept Iles	Apr.08/Dec.31	-	3,900
Estuary	Apr.08/Dec.31		500
North Anticosti	Jan.01/Dec.31	-	3,400
Esquiman Channel	Jan.01/Dec.31	-	6,000
South Anticosti	Jan.01/Dec.31	-	700
SUB TOTAL			14,500
NORTHERN			
Sub Area 0	Jan.01/Dec.31	40mm	6,120
Division 2G	Jan.01/Dec.31	40mm	500
Hopedale Channel	Jan.01/Dec.31	40mm	2,800
Cartwright Channel	Jan.01/Dec.31	40mm	770
Hawke Channel	Jan.01/Dec.31	40mm	850
Division 3K	Jan.01/Dec.31	40mm	500
Ungava Bay	Jan.01/Dec.31	40mm	100
Eastern Hudson Strait	Jan.01/Dec.31	40mm	750
SUB TOTAL			12,390
GRAND TOTAL			32,450

II. Policy

1. Seasons for all management areas in the Gulf fishery were to remain open until established quotas were reached or when the groundfish by-catch reserve had been reached, which ever came first.

2. Vessels 65'-100' LOA fishing the Gulf of St. Lawrence stocks were restricted to a maximum by-catch of 1500 t of 4RS, 3Pn cod.

3. Vessels less than 65' LOA based in 4S or 4T fishing the Gulf of St. Lawrence stocks were restricted to a maximum by-catch of 2,000 t of 4Rs, 3Pn cod. Vessels less than 65' LOA based in western Newfoundland (class E2) had to maintain a minimum of 50,000 lbs. of their individual cod allocation for by-catch in the shrimp fishery.

4. A quota of 1,500 t of 4RST redfish was allocated to shrimp vessels less than 100 feet (30.5 m).

5. Pooling of licences was permitted in 1985 in the Northern fishery where individual vessel quotas applied. The pooling formula for any two Canadian vessels could not be more than 167 per cent of the quota for one vessel.

6. In Subarea 0 individual vessel quotas for foreign vessel charters were set at 500 t. Charters were restricted to fishing in Subarea 0. Domestic vessels were allowed a 350 t vessel quota in Hopedale Channel and 4620 t for competitive fishing in Subarea 0.

   There were no individual quotas for vessels fishing in Cartwright Channel, Hawke Channel, and Divisions 2G and 3K. Vessel quotas could be adjusted later for Canadian vessels depending upon confirmation of the number of pooled licences and active vessels. Quota allocations in Subarea 0 were to be revised on or around September 1 on the basis of vessel operation patterns.

7. In Hopedale Channel all vessel quotas were subject to the following phase-down arrangements:

   September 1: all vessel quotas reduced to 300 t
   October 1: all vessel quotas reduced to 200 t

November 1: all vessel quotas reduced to 100 t
December 1: expiration of vessel quotas; remainder of TAC open for competitive fishing to all vessels.

Vessel quotas are phased down regardless of whether a vessel is fishing from a single or pooled licence quota.

8. One foreign vessel charter was approved for the Torngat Co-op and two foreign vessel charters were approved for the Labrador Fishermen's Union Shrimp Company for fishing in Subarea 0 only. No specific Product of Canada labelling was required in any of the charters.

9. Prior to June 15, 1985, each licence holder in the Northern fishery had to file a fishing plan with DFO, stating areas to be fished and whether licences were to be pooled.

10. Four inshore Gulf shrimp vessels were permitted to harvest a maximum of 200 t of shrimp in the authorized extended groundfish area of Division 3K, thus limiting northern shrimp vessels to a quota of 300 t in 3K.

11. Northern shrimp licencees were not permitted access to stocks in Ungava Bay and Eastern Hudson Strait in 1985.

5.2.4. Summary of Activities

I. Variation Orders

1. The quota for the fishery in Sept-Iles was taken and the fishery closed on August 18.

2. Fishing was prohibited for class "C" vessels in a portion of 4R from July 31 to December 31.

3. Fishing was prohibited for class "C" vessels in the waters of Sacred Bay, Newfoundland from August 22 to December 31.

NOTE: Class "C" vessels are vessels less than 65 feet using mobile gear.

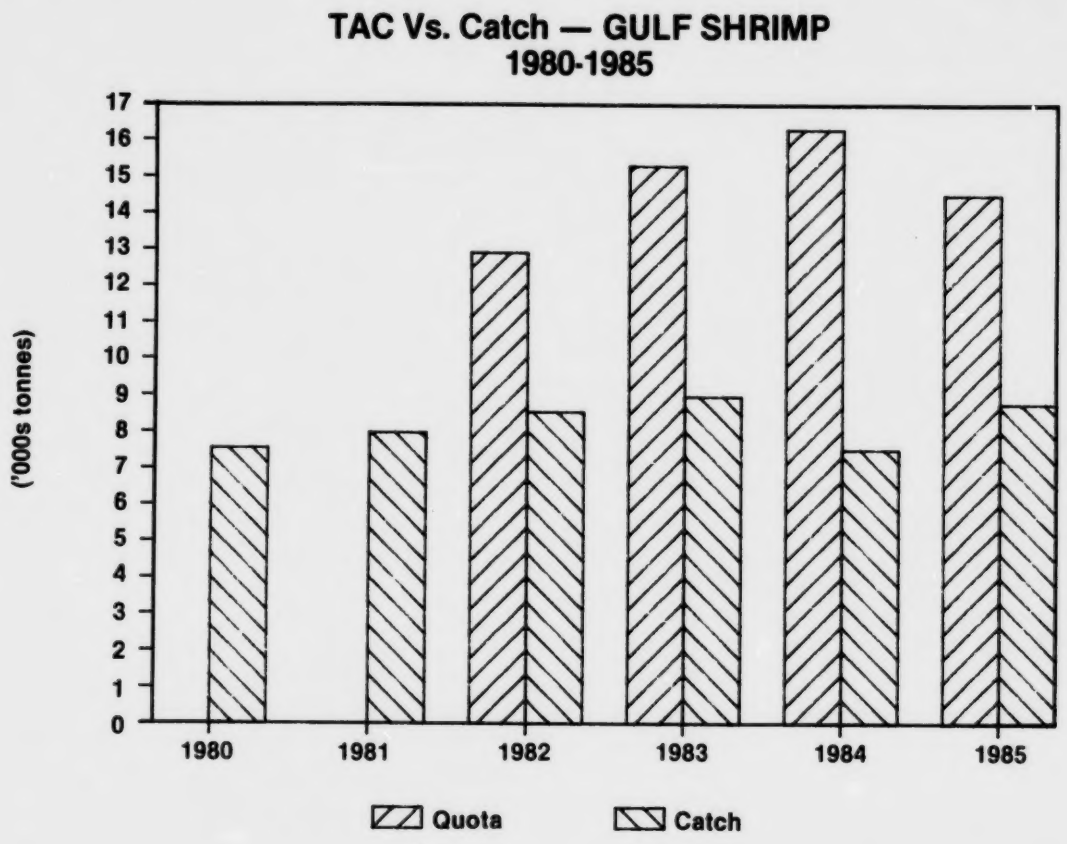
II. Shrimp Catch by Major Stock Area
1977-1985 (in tonnes)

Years	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Scotian Shelf	984	454	569	1,010	928	133
Gulf*						
Sept Iles	3,018	3,175	3,595	3,379	3,713	4,028
N. Anticosti	1,512	1,407	2,464	2,925	1,325	2,786
S. Anticosti	59	342	179	268	675	371
Esquiman	2,413	3,021	2,147	2,242	1,552	1,421
Estuary	557	26	152	158	248	164
Northern Shrimp						
Hopedale	3,938	3,493	1,829	997	793	1,537
Cartright	67	5	167	3	234	--
Davis Strait	2,254	4,474	2,660	4,014	2,168	3,078
Hawke	135	123	--	--	--	--
Other (2G+3K)	N.A.	--	1	30	--	--
GRAND TOTAL	14,937	16,520	13,763	15,026	11,636	13,518

III. General

1. Fishery Products International did not participate in the Northern shrimp fishery in 1985.

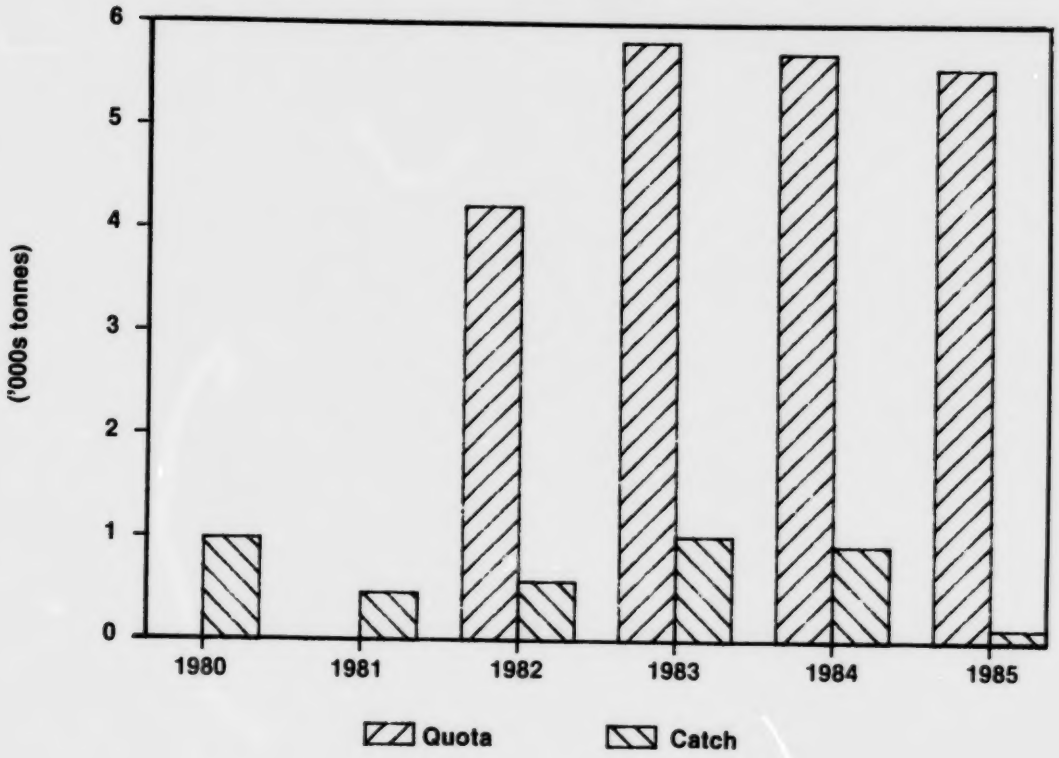
2. Vessels maintained a greater dependence on the Subarea 0 shrimp stock again in 1985.



Comparison of TAC and Catch — GULF SHRIMP

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TAC			12,900	15,300	16,300	14,500
Catch	7,559	7,971	8,537	8,972	7,513	8,770

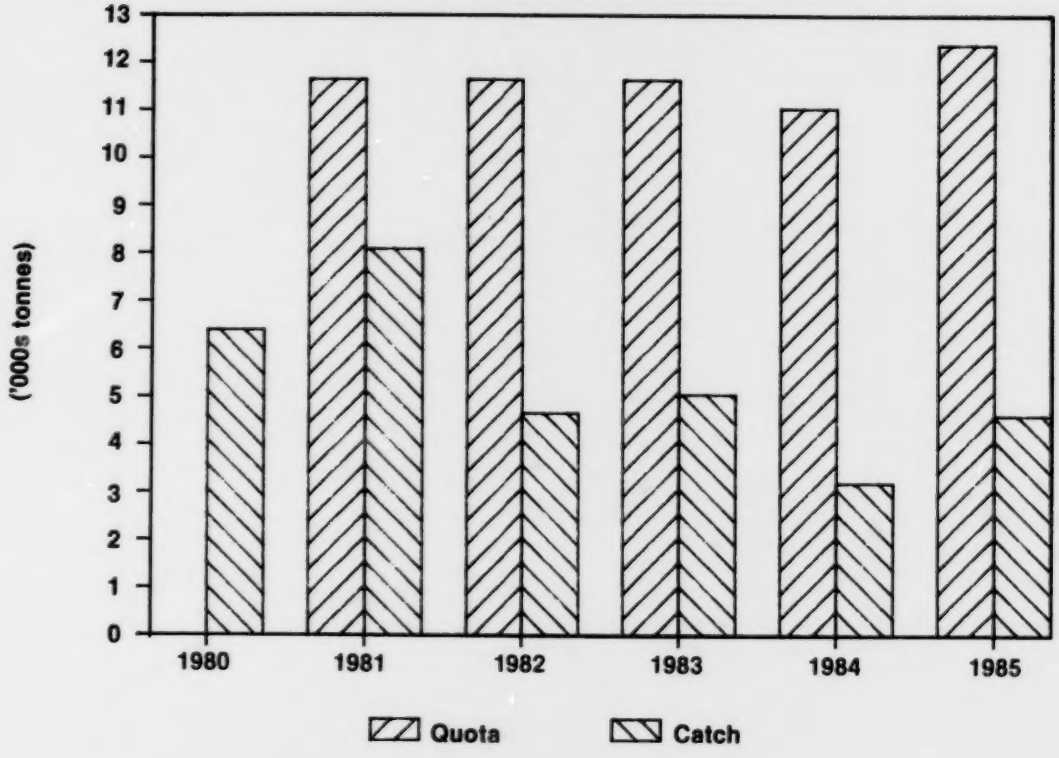
TAC Vs. Catch — SCOTIAN SHELF SHRIMP 1980-1985



Comparison of Quota and Catch — SCOTIAN SHELF SHRIMP

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TAC	—	—	4,200	5,800	5,700	5,560
Catch ises	984	454	569	1,010	928	133

TAC Vs. Catch — NORTHERN SHRIMP
1980-1985



Comparison of TAC and Catch — NORTHERN SHRIMP

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TAC	—	11,650	11,650	11,650	11,050	12,390
Catch	6,394	8,095	4,657	5,044	3,195	4,615

5.3 LOBSTER

5.3 Lobster

5.3.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. Conservation of the resource.

2. Increase economic benefits to the lobster industry, considering the social and economic needs of individual fishing areas.

3. Promote equitable access to the resource by full-time fishermen.

4. Access to all lobster stocks will be regulated by the following means: zones, seasons, and limits on the number of traps.

5.3.2 Licensing

1. No new licences were issued with the exception of certain parts of the Newfoundland Region.

2. Licences were transferable only within a lobster fishing district.

3. No interprovincial transfer of licences was permitted.

4. Licences could be transferred only to a person who had been a commercial fishermen for the previous two years.

5. In Scotia-Fundy Region, two licences could be fished on a single boat.

6. Licence holders were not required to report minimum amount of landings.

7. Licensing programs were developed to reflect the current status of each district in relation to the optimum district effort limit. Three licensing options were identified:

   A. Districts exhibiting over-capacity.

   B. Districts exhibiting under-capacity.

   C. Districts at the optimum effort level

Different licensing strategies were proposed for each group:

A. Current Over-Capacity

1. Maintain a policy of attrition.
2. No new entrants.
3. Transfers can occur only within a District.

B. Current Under-Capacity

1. New entrants are permitted only in selected areas of Newfoundland and only under the following conditions:

   (a) Must be a full-time fisherman
   (b) Must have or be eligible to register a vessel less that 35' LOA
   (c) Will be licensed for a specific trap limit

2. Policy of attrition will not apply. As licences are relinquished, they may be re-issued according to the criteria outlined in item 1.

3. Transfer can occur only within a District.

4. Primary emphasis for the issuance of new licences will be to ensure an equitable geographic distribution. Criteria for issuance of new licences and area will be established through consultation with fishermen.

C. Optimum Level Achieved

1. Policy of attrition will not apply.

2. Transfer can occur only within a District.

3. Primary emphasis for the re-issuance of licences will be to ensure an equitable geographic distribution.

8. Fishermen were licensed only to fish in the District in which they resided, with the exception of individuals who had historically fished in other Districts. Persons with these historical rights were permitted to fish in the District of their choice, that is, home or historical fishing area, but not both. Historical fishing preference was defined as having fished for three of the preceding five years in an area.

5.3.3 Management Measures

1. Observers had to be carried on vessels, where practical and possible, if requested by the Department.

2. Violations of any part of the management plan could result in suspensions upon conviction.

3. In Quebec Districts the system of penalty points used to administer the policy of suspensions of lobster fishing licences was the same as that used in 1984.

4. In Quebec Districts a fisherman was permitted to operate a lobster fishing boat, or in case of mechanical problem, another boat of equivalent length for setting lobster fishing gear in the fishing grounds after 5 am. two days before the opening date in each fishing district. Approval had to be obtained when a replacement boat was used to set the lobster traps.

5.

Area	Season	No. of traps Category of Licence A	B	Minimum Carapace Size
1	2nd Wed. Nov to Dec 31 April 1 to June 29	300	90	3 3/16"
2	2nd Wed Nov to 4th Thurs. in June	375	113	3 3/16"
3	Apr 20 to July 5	300	90	3 3/16"
4A	Last Tuesday in Nov. to May 31	375	113	3 3/16"
4B	Last Tuesday in Nov. to May 31	250	75	3 3/16"
5A	April 20 to June 20	250	75	3 3/16"
5B	April 20 to June 20	250	75	3 3/4"
6A	May 20 to July 20	250	75	3 3/16"
6B	May 16 to July 15	250	83	3 3/4"
7A	May 1 to June 30	275	83	3 3/16"
7A1	May 10 to July 9	275	83	3 3/16"

Area	Season	No. of traps Category of Licence A	B	Minimum Carapace Size
7B	May 1 to June 30	300	90	2 1/2"
7B1	May 1 to June 30	300	90	2 1/2"
7C	May 1 to June 30	375	113	2 1/2"
8	Aug. 10 to Oct. 10	250	75	2 1/2"
9A	May 13 to July 13	300		
10A1	May 20 to July 31	300		
10A2	May 20 to July 31	200		
10A3	June 1 to Aug. 12	200		
10B	June 1 to Aug. 1	300		
10C	May 15 to July 17	250		
10D1	April 29 to June 29	250		
10D2	May 9 to July 11	250		
11	April 20 to July 5	*	-	3 3/16"
12	May 5 to July 10	*	-	3 3/16"
13	April 20 to July 15	*	-	3 3/16"
14	April 20 to June 30	*	-	3 3/16"
Offshore A 9 months per vessel		1,000	-	3 3/16"

6. Tagging of traps was mandatory except in Districts 11, 12, 13 and 14.

7. Lath spacing of 1 3/4 inches between the two undermost laths was required in Districts 11, 12, 13 and 14.

5.3.4 Summary of Activities

1. Lobster fishing seasons opened as scheduled.

2. Lobster co-management programs were maintained in Districts 7B, 7C and 8, the objective being to reduce the harvesting of undersized lobster.

3. Stricter enforcement of trap limits and a new plastic tag were used in District 4A in order to reduce overfishing by fishermen exceeding their trap limit.

4. The trap tag pooling program developed by fishermen and introduced for the spring season of 1985 was deemed to have failed with approximately 37,000 tags requested from the pool but only ten offered to the pool. This plan was replaced for the 1985/86 season by a fixed trap limit of 375 traps in the fall portion of the season (deemed to end March 31) and of 400 traps in the spring portion of the season (April 1 to May 31).

5. Ongoing discussions were held with fishermen regarding increases in size limits as recommended by scientists. While no changes were introduced in 1985, fishermen in a large portion of at least one district have indicated they wished such a move in 1986.

6. A bonafide licensing policy continued in Districts 7B, 7B1, 7C and 8. This policy allows an easier transfer of inshore licences between bonafide fishermen.

7. A new management plan was introduced for the offshore lobster fishery in 1985. Under this plan, which went into effect August 1, 1985, a TAC of 720 t was set for offshore area A. This TAC will be administered under an Enterprise Allocation scheme. For the 1985/86 fishing year, with a total of eight (8) licences authorized, each enterprise was allocated 90 t per licence held. Seasonal closures were removed and trap limits and the Browne Bank closure area was maintained. Both of these latter measures are under review.

8. The following Variation Orders were passed in 1985:

a) The close time for fishing for lobster in District 2 was varied to June 30 to the second Tuesday in November 1985.

b) The close time for fishing for lobster in District 1 was varied to be from July 7 to November 4.

c) The close time for fishing for lobster in a portion of District 5B was varied to be from July 7 to April 30.

d) The close time for fishing for lobster in District 7B was varied to be from July 10 to May 9.

e) The close time for fishing lobster in District 7B was varied to be from July 2 to April 30.

f) The close time for fishing lobster in District 7B1 was varied to be from July 2 to April 30.

g) The close time for fishing lobster in District 7C was varied to be from July 2 to April 30.

h) The close time for fishing lobster in District 10B was varied to be from August 6 to May 31.

i) The close time for fishing lobster in District 11 was varied to be from July 20 to April 19.

j) The close time for fishing lobster in District 12 was varied to be from July 25 to May 4.

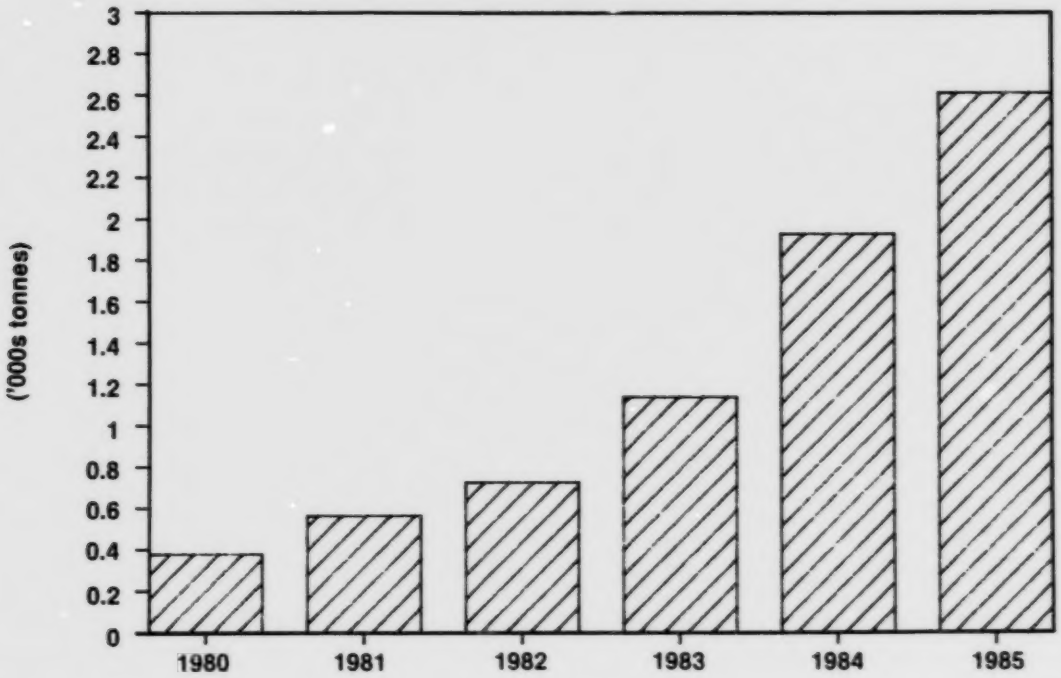
k) The close time for fishing for lobster in that part of District 13 that lies between Cape St. John and Cape Bauld (White Bay), Nfld., was varied to July 28, 1985 to April 19, 1986.

9. In the Newfoundland Region the issuance of additional lobster licences was allowed in the areas of low activity. There were 55 additional licences issued to White Bay and 300 for Division 3L (excluding Bonavista Bay).

11. **Lobster Landings by Districts 1980-1985 (in tonnes)**

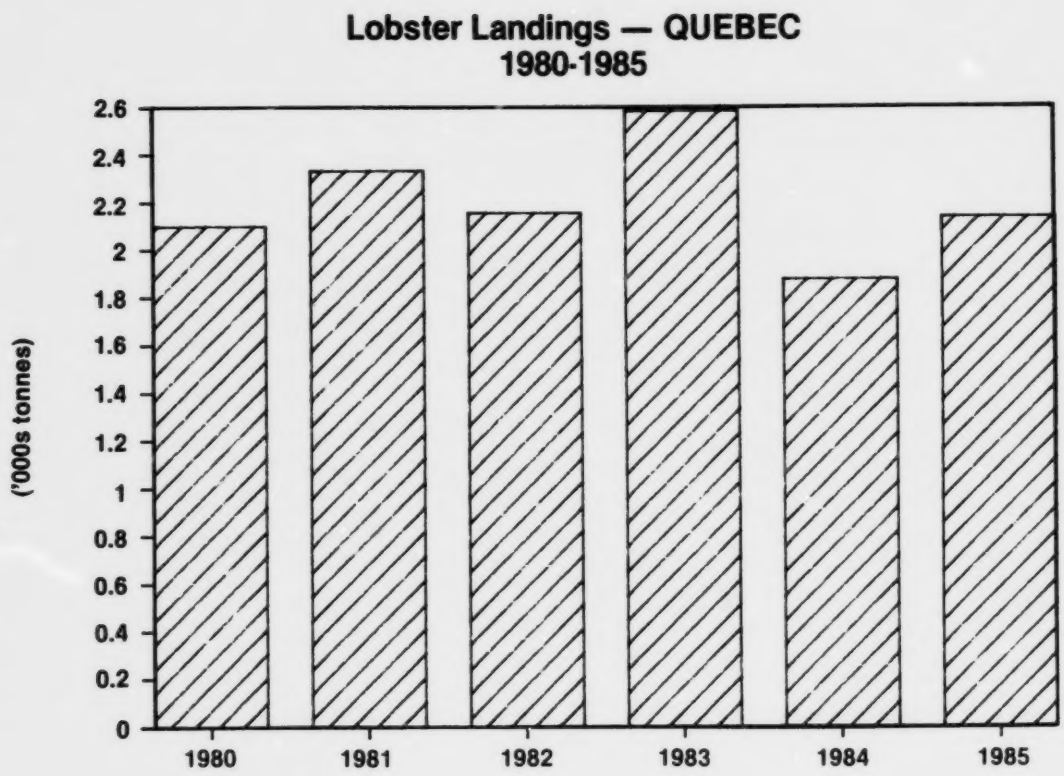
District	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	158	167	234	211	230	301
2	232	367	407	367	365	304
3	80	136	156	131	203	228
4A	2 954	3,437	4,058	4,931	5,770	5,797
4B	233	345	461	770	1473	2,072
5A/B	104	126	163	242	309	363
6A/7A	41	92	100	125	143	173
6B	961	1,237	1,227	1,658	1,421	1,630
7B	2,971	2,872	2,926	3,476	3,290	2,640
7B[1]	2,778	3,323	3,522	4,662	3,997	5,067
7C	1,987	1,828	1,803	1,903	2,116	2,035
8	3,022	3,038	3,587	4,190	4,787	5,979
9A/B	1,022	1,194	1,149	1,208	1,193	1,457
10A/B	529	567	544	884	52	93
Off. 10C/D	548	572	461	489	629	586
11/14	2,452	2,376	2,021	2,403	2,446	2,962
TOTAL	20,072	21,677	22,819	27,650	28,424	31,687

Lobster Landings — S.E. NOVA SCOTIA 1980-1985



Lobster Landings — Southeast Nova Scotia, 1980-1985
(Districts 4B, 5A, 5B, 6A, 7A)

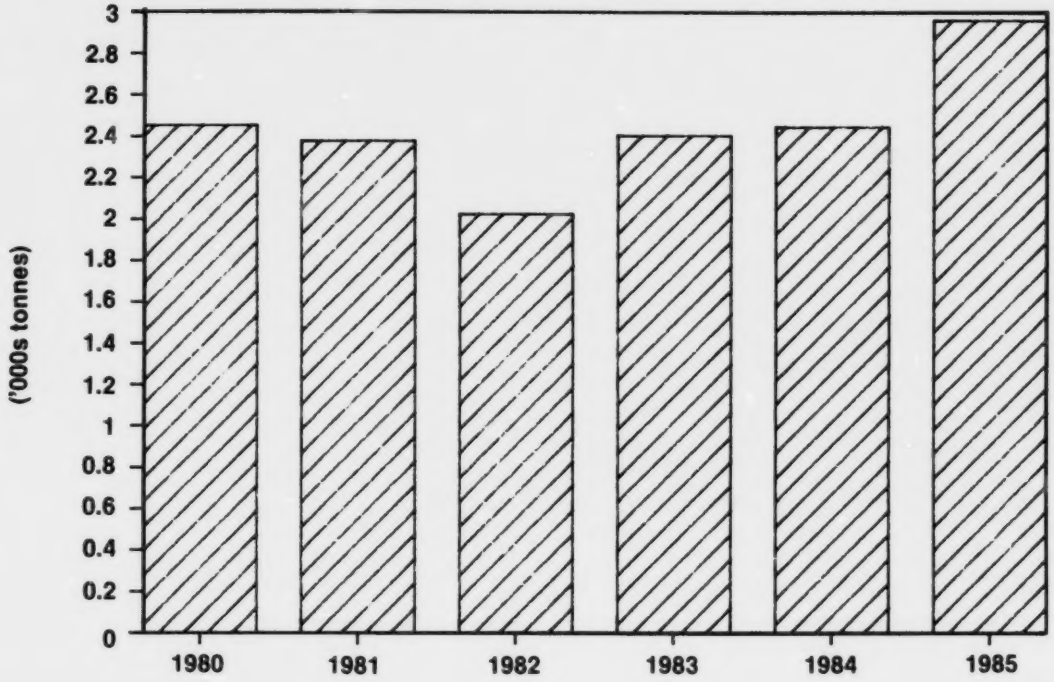
1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
378	563	724	1,137	1,925	2,608



Lobster Landings — Quebec 1980-1985
(Districts 9A, 9B, 10A, 10B, 10C, 10D)

1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
2,099	2,333	2,154	2,581	1,874	2,136

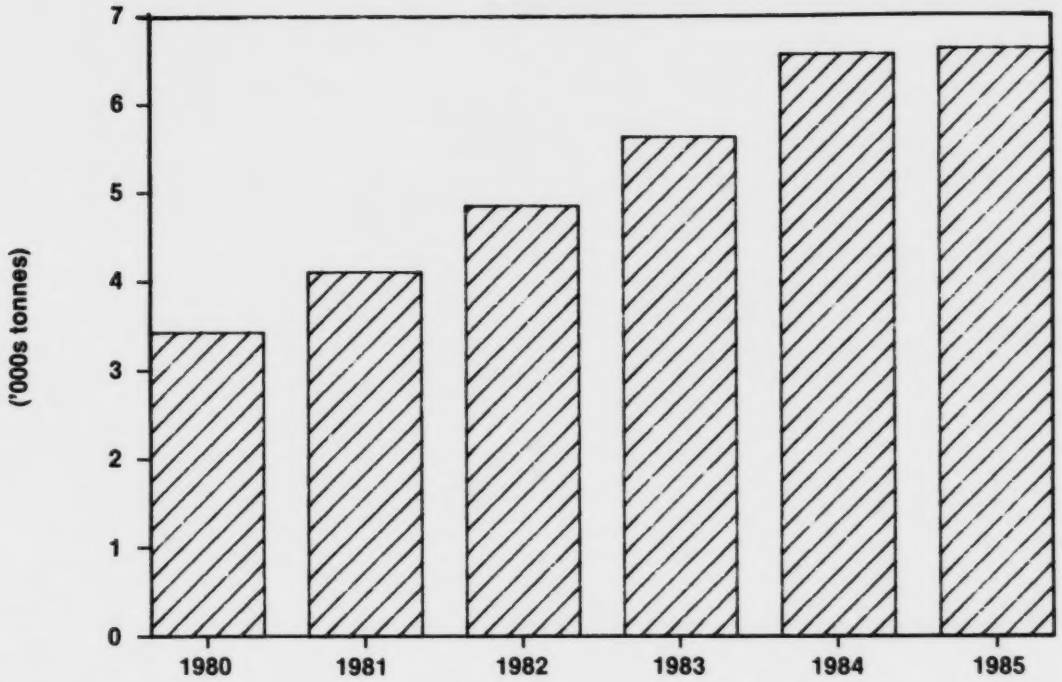
Lobster Landings — NEWFOUNDLAND
1980-1985



Lobster Landings — Newfoundland
Districts 11 to 14

1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
2,452	2,376	2,021	2,403	2,446	2,962

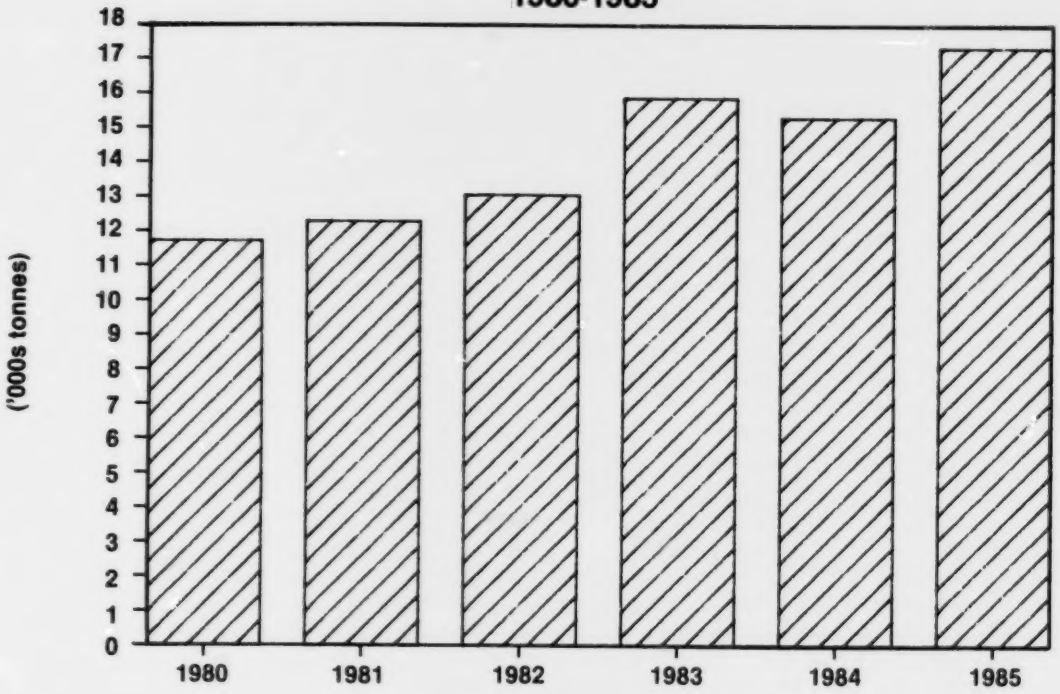
Lobster Landings FUNDY/SW NS/OFFSHORE 1980-1985



Lobster Landings — Bay of Fundy, SW Nova Scotia & Offshore
(Districts 1, 2, 3, 4A Offshore)

1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
3,972	4,679	5,316	6,135	6,568	6,630

Lobster Landings — Southern area of the GULF ST. LAWRENCE 1980-1985



Lobster Landings — Southern area of the Gulf of St. Lawrence
(Districts 6B, 7B, 7B1, 7C, 8)

1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
11,719	12,298	13,065	15,889	15,611	17,351

5.4 SNOW CRAB

5.4 Snow Crab

5.4.1. Basic Principles

1. Conservation of the crab resource.

2. Promote equitable access to the resource.

3. Improve the economic benefits to the crab industry, considering the social and economic needs of each individual area.

5.4.2. Licensing

Mid-shore crab fleet - Gulf of St. Lawrence

1. No new licences were issued.

Quebec Inshore

1. Four new exploratory licences were available to fishermen in area 15 holding a groundfish fixed gear licence.

2. All other areas were restricted to the number of licences issued in 1984.

Newfoundland

1. No additional regular crab licences (800 traps) were available.

2. Supplementary licences were available in Divisions 2J, 3K and 3Ps to full-time fishermen with vessels 35-65 feet LOA who possessed a groundfish licence to fish 150 traps for a two-month season.

5.4.3 Management Measures

A) Midshore Crab Fleet (Gulf of St. Lawrence)

1. The fishing season occurred between February 1 to December 31. The crab subcommittee was to meet regularly during the season to review the level of soft-shelled crab in the catches since it affects meat yield. Based on maintaining a meat yield of 20 per cent, the subcommittee was then to make recommendations to the Directors General concerning the closure and/or reopening of the snow crab fishery.

2. There was a maximum trap limit of 150 traps with each trap having a maximum value of 72 cubic feet.

3. Areas of access to the mid-shore crab fleet were 4R, 4S and 4T, with the exception of inshore Zones I and VII off Cape Breton Island and inshore Zones III and IV off the Quebec North shore.

4. No person could fish for, retain, buy, sell or have in his possession a snow crab that was less than 3 3/4 inches in width.

5. The quota was set at 26,000 tonnes.

6. Observers had to be carried on board vessels, where practical and possible, if requested by the Department.

7. Violations of any part of the management plan could result in suspensions upon conviction.

8. The maintenance of accurate log records was to be strictly enforced.

9. The holder of a crab fishing licence could not fish for crab outside the zone specified on his or her fishing licence.

B) P.E.I. Inshore Exploratory Zones

1. 16 exploratory permits issued.

2. Injunction by the N.B. midshore fleet.

C) Zone I (off Cape Breton Island)

1. The fishing season for snow crab in this zone was set between July 15-September 15 for fishermen licensed in 1984; and August 1 to September 15 for new entrants in 1985.

2. Fishermen were limited to 20 traps with a maximum size of 72 cubic feet per trap.

3. Fishermen licensed for Zone I had access only to fishing grounds in that zone.

4. The quota for Zone I was set at 1,386 t. It was further subdivided into 50,000 lbs. for each of the 61 vessels participating in the fishery.

D) Zone 7 (off Cape Breton Island)

1. The fishing season in this zone was set between August 15 and November 30 with the actual opening date based on the proportion of soft-shelled crabs. In 1985 the actual opening date was August 15 and the season extended to October 15.

2. Fishermen were limited to a maximum of 30 traps with a maximum size of 72 cubic feet per trap.

3. Fishermen licensed for Zone 7 had access only to fishing grounds in that zone.

4. The quota for Zone 7 was set at 906 t which was further subdivided into 80,000 lbs. for each of the 23 vessels participating in this fishery.

E) Newfoundland

1. No quotas were established for 3K and 3L.

2. The following four management zones were established:

   (i) Northeast Coast NAFO Division 3K
   (ii) East Coast NAFO Division 3L
   (iii) Labrador Coast NAFO Division 2J
   (iv) South Coast NAFO Division 3Ps

3. A supplementary crab fishery was introduced into divisions 2J, 3K and 3Ps. Full-time fishermen with vessels 35-65 feet LOA who possessed a groundfish licence were eligible to receive a licence to fish 150 traps for a two month season starting August-September and ending in October-November. A total of 165 licences were issued.

F) Zones 13,14,15,16 and 17 (Quebec)

1. The fishing season in zones 16 and 17 was set between January 1 and December 31.

2. The fishing season in zones 13,14 and 15 was set between August 1 to December 31.

3. Fishermen were limited to a maximum of 50 traps with a maximum size of 72 cubic feet per trap in zones 16 and 17.

4. Fishermen were limited to a maximum of 30 traps with a maximum size of 72 cubic feet per trap in zones 13,14 and 15.

5. Inshore crab fishing licences were only issued to vessels less than 50 feet OAL.

5.4.4 Summary of Activities

A) Mid-Shore Crab Fleet

1. On April 12 the 1985 Crab Management Plan was announced.

2. The following variation orders were passed in 1985:

   - The close time for fishing for snow crabs in NAFO Divisions 4R, 4S and 4T was varied to June 23 to December 31, 1985 with the exception of certain designated waters adjacent to the coasts of Quebec, Anticosti Island and Inverness Co., N.S.

3. Total reported catches amounted to 27,208 t.

B) Zone I

Landings in Zone I totalled 1,356 t from a quota of 1,386 t.

C) Zone 7

In this zone, landings totalled 669 t from a quota of 906 t.

D) Newfoundland

1. The opening date of the crab fishery in NAFO Division 3L was changed from February 1 to April 15.

2. The supplementary fishery was extended until November 8 in Divisions 3K and 3Ps, because fishermen were late starting due to a shortage of crab traps.

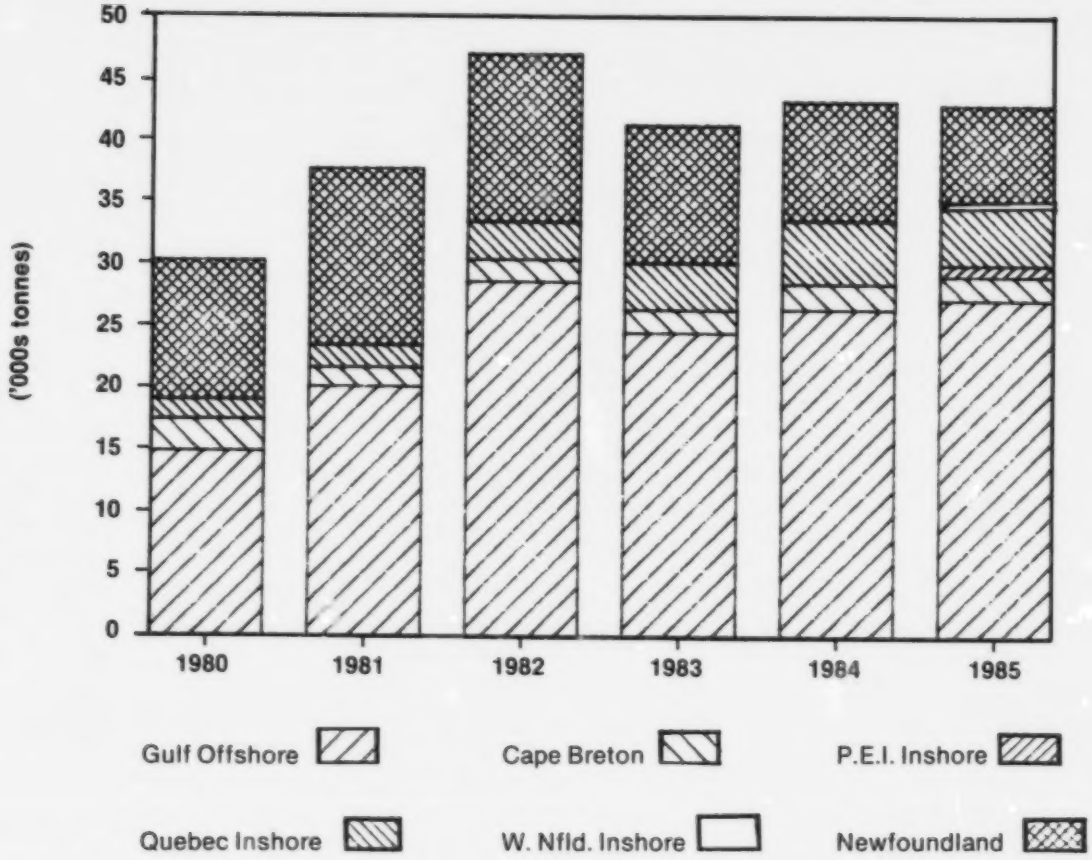
3. Landings totalled 7,632 t for 1985, down approximately 20% from 1984.

E) Zones 13,14,15,16 and 17 (Quebec)

1. Landings in zones 13,14,15,16 and 17 totalled 5,735 t.

2. The fishery was closed for one month and a half in zones 17 due to the high percentages of soft-shelled crab in the catches.

Snow Crab Landings, by Region
1980-1985



Snow Crab Landings

Year	Gulf Offshore	Inshore Cape Breton	P.E.I. Inshore	Inshore Quebec	Western Nfld Inshore	Newfoundland	TOTAL
1980	1[illegible],854	2,568	0	1,578	0	11,195	30,195
1981	20,065	1,534	0	1,801	0	14,204	37,604
1982	28,544	1,811	0	3,040	0	13,506	46,901
1983	24,435	1,846	0	3,788	0	11,120	41,189
1984	26,339	2,078	0	5,110	0	9,566	43,093
1985	27,129	1,934	897	4,846	275	7,692	42,773

*Experimental zone since 1985
Zone expérimentale depuis 1[illegible]

5.5 JONAH CRAB AND RED CRAB

5.5 Jonah Crab and Red Crab (Scotia Shelf)

5.5.1. Basic Principles

1. Conservation of the resource.

2. Promote the rational development of the fishery.

5.5.2. Licensing

1. Since Jonah crab and red crab are fisheries in the development stage, participation in these fisheries was through the issuance of exploratory licences.

2. Eligibility for a licence was based on the principle of one enterprise equals one application. For example, if an individual owned or controlled six vessels registered under two companies, the vessels were considered as one enterprise and the individual was eligible for a jonah crab licence.

3. Eligibility for a jonah crab licence was limited to persons in possession of a registered fishing vessel of 35 or more feet in length and carrying at least one limited fishing licence.

4. Two (2) jonah crab licences were issued in 1985 on the basis that the applicant participated in the 1984 fishery and was prepared to continue attempts to develop a market.

5. Four (4) red crab licences were issued in 1985 on the basis of participation in the 1984 fishery.

5.5.3 Management Measures

1. The fishing area for jonah crab was restricted to north and east of a line which commenced 12 miles offshore at 65° 30' west longitude, proceeded true south to 43° north latitude, then true east to 64° 30' west longitude and then true south to the 200-mile limit. Red crab fishing was permitted westward to the International Boundary.

2. A minimum carapace size of 130 mm (5-1/8) was required for Jonah crab and of 115 mm (4½) for red crab.

3. No restrictions were imposed in 1985 on the quotas, gear, sex (including berried females) or fishing season for Jonah crab. However, a TAC of 1,300 t was placed on red crab in 1985.

4. All crabs had to be landed in a live, whole condition;

5. Log records as supplied by the Research Branch had to be kept and observers had to be carried on board vessels when requested by the Department.

6. Any crab caught as a bycatch in an otherwise directed fishery could be landed and sold, subject to item 2.

5.5.4. Summary of Activities

Totals of 400 t of red crab and 6 t of jonah crab were landed in 1985.

5.6 OFFSHORE CLAMS

5.6 Offshore Clams (Stimpson's Surf Clam and Ocean Quahaug - Scotia Fundy Region)

5.6.1. Basic Principles

1. Conservation of the resource.

2. Promote the rational development of the fishery.

5.6.2. Licensing

1. Since the offshore clam fishery is in the developmental stage, participation was through the issuance of exploratory licences.

2. Three (3) exploratory licences were issued in 1985 for fishing in bays along the South Shore of Nova Scotia.

5.6.3. Management Measures

1. Fishing in any inshore bay was subject to the restriction that it would cease should the total catch in that bay reach 25% of the estimated biomass present.

5.6.4. Summary of Activities

1. Discussion on the possible development of a truly offshore fishery (e.g., beyond the territorial sea) on the Scotian Shelf resulted in an invitation by the Minister for three proponents to conduct a test fishery during the winter of 1985/86. The test fishery was scheduled to be completed by April 30, 1986, during which period invitees were permitted to charter clam harvesting vessels from the United States.

2. Fishing for Ocean Quahaugs in inshore areas was characterized by experimenting with gear configurations and shipments of small volumes for market-testing purposes. Recorded landings were subject to the above with a total of about 23 t indicated.

6. MARINE MAMMALS

6.1 SEALS

6.1 Seals

6.1.1 Management Principles/Objectives

1. To conserve and protect the harp and hooded seal populations.

2. To ensure that seals are harvested in a humane manner.

3. To promote the equitable distribution of quotas among licensed sealers.

4. To promote and improve the quality of seal pelts and seal meat.

6.1.2 Licensing

1. Personal sealers' licences were issued only to individuals who held licences for one of the preceding five years.

2. Assistant sealers' licences were issued to individuals who participated in the hunt as crew members for the first time.

3. Vessels greater than 35 ft. LOA required sealing vessel licences. Log books were provided to each skipper operating this class of vessel when he was issued the vessel licence.

4. Licences were issued only in areas where there had been a consistent traditional hunt.

6.1.3. Management Measures

1. The season was to extend from November 15, 1984 to June 15, 1985 or until the assigned quotas were taken.

2. Scientific advice for hooded seals in the northwest Atlantic suggested that the total catch not exceed 3,500 in 1985.

By regulations, hooded seals could be harvested only in the Front and North Gulf Zones in Canadian waters.

Harp Seals - TAC

Total Allowable Catch - 186,000

Large Vessels

Front: Canada - 57,000
Future Allocation.- 24,000

Landsmen

North Front (North of 50° 20'N)

Vessels between 10,6m - 19.8 m	2,850
Vessels less than 10.6m	3,950

South Front (South of 50°N 20'N)

Vessels between 10.6m - 19.8m	17,500
Vessels less than 10.6m	17,500
South of Cape Bonavista	
Vessels less than 10.6m	650
Arctic Canada & Labrador North of Cape Charles	10,000

Gulf Zone

Large Vessels and Landsmen	52,550

Landsmen will not be permitted to participate in the White Coat Hunt in either the North Gulf Zone or Front Zone.

6.1.4 Summary of Activities

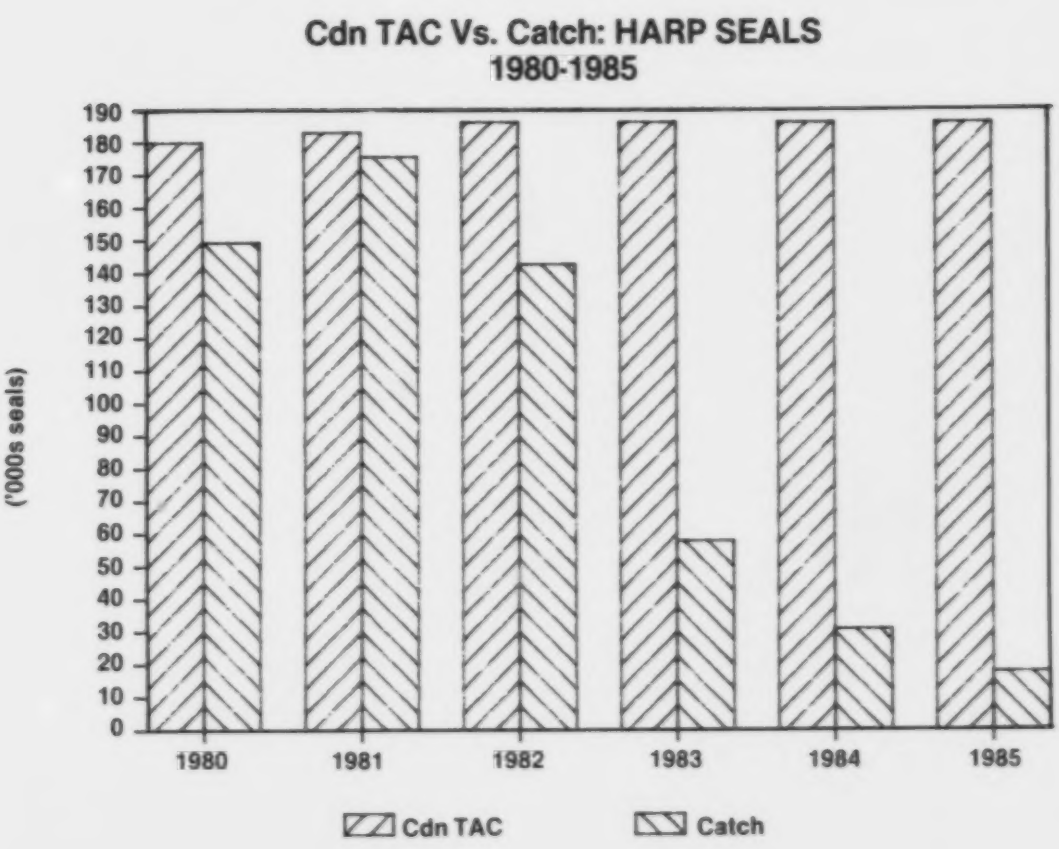
1985 SEAL HUNT

Zone/Province	Harp Seal	Hooded Seal	Total
Front Zone			
Newfoundland			
Ships*	622	435	1,057
Landsmen (vessels less than 35' LOA)	13,943	19	13,962
Gulf Zone			
Newfoundland			
Ships	85	-	85
Landsmen	1,743	-	1,743
Maritimes			
Landsmen	-	-	-
Quebec			
Landsmen	1,388	-	1,388
GRAND TOTAL	17,781	454	18,235

* Refers to vessel greater than 35' LOA.

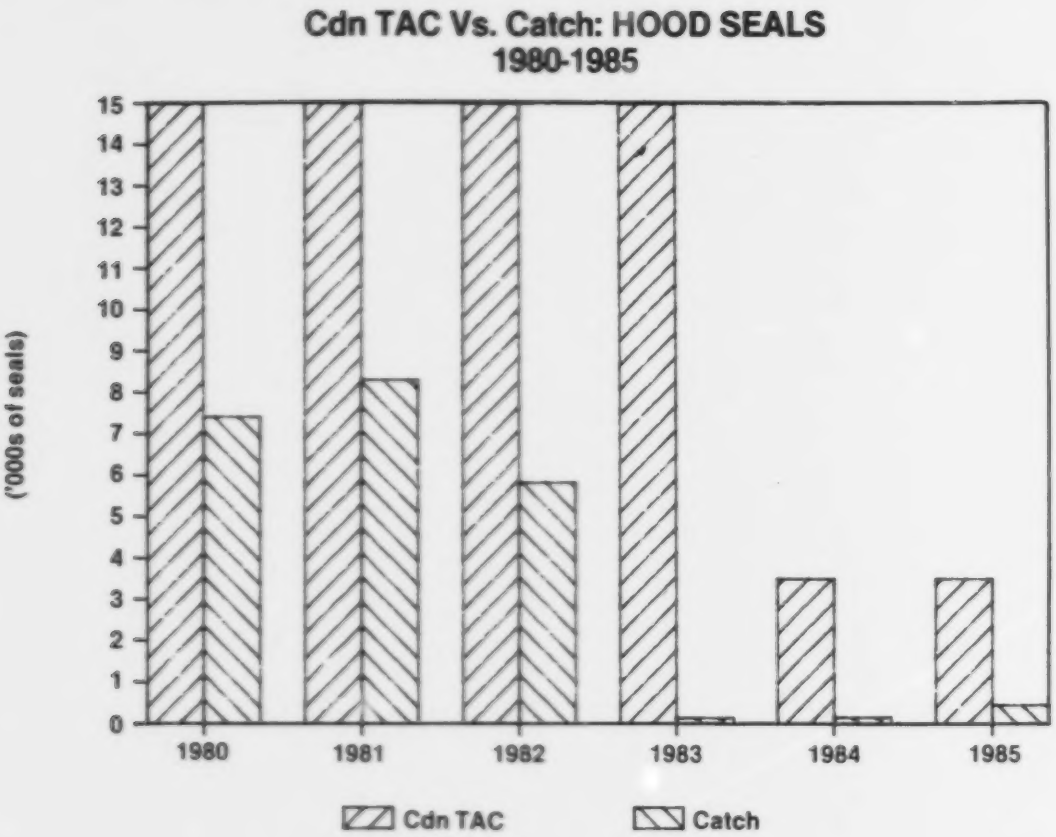
The following variation orders were passed in 1985:

1. The close time for the taking or killing of harp seals by landsmen in the Front Area was varied to June 16 to Nov. 14, 1985, at which time the close time was to revert to May 15 to November 14.



Canadian TAC and Catch (Atlantic) — HARP SEALS
(numbers of animals)

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TAC	180,000	183,000	186,000	186,000	186,000	186,000
Catch Prises	149,313	175,450	142,501	57,889	30,900	17,781



Canadian TAC and Catch (Atlantic) — HOOD SEALS
(numbers of animals)

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TAC	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	3,500	3,500
Catch	7,409	8,309	5,831	128	140	454

7. SPECIAL FISHERY ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Over-the-Side Sales (OSS)

a) Objective

To provide fishermen with an alternative market for their landings which could involve programs using either Canadian or foreign vessels in conjunction with onshore processing facilities, where, due to either structural problems or crisis situations, there is insufficient demand for the product from domestic buyers and/or prices are lower than the normal or negotiated price. In all cases, the long term objective is to minimize the use of over-the-side sales.

b) Proposed Criteria

Once a review procedure has been followed, three categories of over-the-side sales can be implemented depending upon the circumstances. Review procedures for each category are in place which involve industry consultations.

1. Fishery Development/Restructuring

Over-the-side sales can be considered where they are a key element in:

i) a long term plan for the development of an underutilized species; (For example, the mackerel fishery may require auxiliary over-the-side sales in conjunction with efforts to increase the Canadian industry's competitiveness in world markets.)

ii) restructuring of a traditional fishery where, due to reduced domestic demand a fleet can use a percentage of the returns from OSS to create a fund to buy out excess capacity in order to reach a new domestic equilibrium in domestic supply and demand.

2. Lack of Processing Capacity

Over-the-side sales can be considered in situations where fishermen are unable to sell their catch due to:

i) no local processing capability; (It is uneconomical to build a processing plant - for example, in remote areas where there is a short fishing season - and fishermen are in need of a market outlet without incurring unreasonable travel costs.)

ii) insufficient processing capacity.(There are circumstances where existing capacity is not sufficient to handle seasonal landing peaks - for example, when there are gluts of trap cod around the coast of Newfoundland. This category includes those situations where seasonal peak landings are predictable but it would be uneconomical to expand capacity to accommodate excess landings.)

3. Temporary Port Market Problems

Over-the-side sales can be considered when there is a temporary port market failure and fishermen cannot sell their catch:

i) due to insufficient domestic demand for the quantity available at the negotiated price; (In certain circumstances because of problems in international or domestic markets, fish processors/buyers are unable to purchase quantities offered by fishermen at the domestic prices generally recognized by fishermen and processors and there are no immediate solutions available through regular channels that is, the Fisheries Price Support Board, World Food Aid Program, etc. Once the extent of the demand deficiency is defined, fishermen will be allowed to bargain for the best price they can from OSS partners.)

ii) due to other unpredictable circumstances. (Fitting into this category would be the temporary closure of a local plant because of fire, storm damage etc., or an unusually large and unanticipated glut of fish where domestic solutions - trucking to other locations, freezing and holding for later processing - are not possible.)

7.1.1 Summary of Activities

1. Bay of Fundy - Herring

In 1985, three U.S.S.R. vessels and one G.D.R. vessel supplied by FARMAR Seafoods Limited landed herring in the Bay of Fundy. The first vessel arrived on June 14 and on September 21, all vessels had departed Yarmouth, N.S. The U.S.S.R. and G.D.R. vessels remained in the Bay of Fundy for a total of 285 days with 100% observer coverage paid for by the Department. This was the smallest program since 1981, however, the gillnetters delivered a record amount.

Summary of Over-the-Side Sales
Bay of Fundy - Herring

Vessels	Days on Station	Days purchasing	Purchases (t) Purse-Seine	Purchases (t) Gill-net	Total
U.S.S.R.	219	164	7,059.8	3,521.3	10,581.1
G.D.R.	45	34	2,190.2	-	2,190.2
TOTAL	264	198	9,250.0	3,521.3	12,771.3

2. Eastern New Brunswick - Gaspereau

A contract to have 800 tonnes of gaspereau delivered "over-the-side" to a Soviet vessel was negotiated between the Maritime Fishermen's Union and FARMAR Seafoods Ltd. En route to Canada, the Soviet vessel developed mechanical problems and the commitment could not be honoured, effectively cancelling this program.

3. Quebec - Cod

A lack of processing capacity in 1985 resulted in the Canadian Saltfish Corporation being permitted again to station a Portuguese vessel at Natashquan and Blanc Sablon to purchase cod directly from local fishermen. The Canadian Saltfish Corporation purchased 1,027 t of cod in 1985 compared to 1,377 t in 1984.

4. Newfoundland and Labrador

As in the previous year, the 1985 program was co-ordinated by a "trigger" committee comprised of representatives from: the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO); Canadian Saltfish Corporation (CSC); the Newfoundland Department of Fisheries; and the United Food and Commercial Workers Union (Local 1252) or the fishermen's union. Upon request of DFO this committee met well in advance of the Newfoundland inshore fishery to discuss operational aspects of the program and define roles for representatives on the committee. The major role of the committee was to ensure that all local processing requirements were satisfied before recommending a foreign vessel be brought on station to participate in direct sales. They co-ordinated the placement of foreign vessels in seven communi-

ties on the Island of Newfoundland and six along the Labrador coast. Vessels participating in the 1985 program were from the following four countries: Japan, Soviet Union, Portugal, and East Germany.

In keeping with DFO's policy on direct sales of fish to foreign vessels, direct sales were approved in the Newfoundland Region in 1985 because of insufficient processing and freezing capacity to handle cod during the peak landing period.

During this period many of the local processors on the east coast of Newfoundland are geared up for the more lucrative capelin fishery and many freezing facilities are dedicated to this species. In addition, the glut is unpredictable and when fish do strike on shore, there is insufficient processing capacity to handle the large volumes of fish on a daily basis.

A provincial fisheries representative, through the provincial distribution desk network, performed a daily check on landings by area. This determined if there was sufficient processing capacity in each area or where there were shortages of fish. A representative of the fishermen's union was in constant contact with fishermen's committees throughout the region ensuring that fishermen had an outlet to sell their fish. The efforts of the union representative were closely co-ordinated with those of the provincial fisheries representative.

A positive feature of the 1985 program was involving the foreign vessel purchasing the fish in the plant operation, whenever possible. In fact, 46 per cent of all purchases were provided through processors as value added or extended over-the-side sales.

A direct sales arrangement for turbot with the Japanese vessel KOSHIN MARU was again unsuccessful because of poor landings. The vessel only purchased 329 t during the period September 25 to October 24. Average daily purchases were approximately 11 tonnes per day.

Included in the 1985 direct sales program was approval for a Portuguese vessel to tie up at the wharf in Bay Bulls. This temporary approval was given to replace the processing capacity of

the Bay Bulls plant which was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1983. Approval was given for this arrangement since the plant owner guaranteed the Department that he would build a new plant to replace the one destroyed by fire. The Bay Bulls plant normally handles five per cent of the 2J+3KL northern cod inshore landings. Most of the fish was split on shore before it was loaded onto the vessel.

5. Western Newfoundland - Mackerel

Approval was granted for Western Co-Ordinators of Corner Brook, Newfoundland to sell 5,000 tonnes of mackerel over-the-side. A by-catch of 20% of 1,000 tonnes of other species (mainly herring) was agreed to. A Soviet vessel arrived in the Bay of Islands on August 5, 1985 to begin purchasing mackerel from 5 large purse-seiners. The seiners had severe difficulty locating appreciable concentration of mackerel.

Considerable flexibility was allowed in order to give the experimental fishery a full chance. It becomes clearly evident that mackerel were in short supply and landings were mainly herring, (only 6.3 tonnes of mackerel being sold OSS in conjunction wit an unavoidable by-catch of 612.2 tonnes of herring). The OSS program was terminated on August 18, 1985.

Although many reasons could be given for the program's failure, the major reason is the unpredictability of mackerel behaviour.

Purchases

Total purchases of cod for the program in 1985 were 6,370 t round weight with 45 per cent (2,873 t) being purchased along the Labrador coast. Of the total amount purchased, 2,950 t (46 per cent) came directly from processors as wet split fish. 29 per cent (1,856 t) was purchased round and 1,570 t (25%) was purchased in head-on-gutted form. In addition to the cod, 329 t of turbot and 1,654 t of mackerel were purchased. All turbot was purchased round along the Labrador coast while mackerel was purchased round in White Bay.

A comparison of 1984 and 1985 cod purchases in the direct sales programs shows that there was an overall increase of 11 per cent in the total

purchases in 1985. Within the region there was a 16 per cent decrease in Newfoundland purchases and a 6 per cent decrease in purchases along the Labrador coast.

7.2 Over-the-Wharf Sales (OWS)

Objective

To provide final market alternatives for Canadian processors when markets for semi-processed or more highly processed product forms are not available. The long term objective is to reduce Canada's dependence on these arrangements and to add to the program's value to Canada by increasing the processing level of the products purchased.

Definition

Over-the-wharf sales involve a foreign fishing vessel purchasing fish of Canadian origin which has been processed in a registered Canadian processing plant in accordance with certain processing standards as outlined below. All foreign fishing vessels participating in over-the-wharf sales must be licenced by the federal government.

Processing Standards

Over-the-wharf sales continued in 1985 under the following conditions:

1. The minimum degree of processing for cod is green-salted fish, of which the moisture content is not to exceed 60 percent.

2. Any opportunity to increase the value-added returns to Canadians from over-the-wharf sales' arrangements were exploited fully.

7.2.1 Summary of Activities

Foreign fishing vessels were again permitted, as they had been since 1980, to enter Canadian ports and purchase semi-processed cod. Although any country that Canada has a bilateral fisheries agreement with may apply for a licence to purchase fish in this form, it was only the Portuguese who provided vessels. Most of the fish had to be ready for loading when the vessel arrived since the vessel was only permitted to

tie up at the wharf for three weeks. The vessel had to leave the Canadian zone immediately after loading or when its licence expired.

A benefit to the Portuguese was being able to "top up" a fishing vessel with over-the-wharf sales when their offshore fishing vessel quota had been reached but they still had holding capacity on board.

The majority (73 per cent) of the Portuguese purchases were from Nova Scotia-based processors where purchases of green-salted cod totalled 5,792 t compared to purchases of 8,007 t in 1984 and 10,968 t in 1983. In Newfoundland ports the Portuguese purchased 2,102 t compared with 3,317 t in 1984 and 3,081 t in 1983. In addition to these purchases of green salted cod in Newfoundland, the Portuguese purchased 29 t of split frozen cod from Newfoundland processors in 1985.

7.3 Resource Short Plant Program

A Resource Short Plant Program (RSPP) was implemented in the winter of 1985. Under the program a specific amount of offshore caught fish was allocated for delivery to seasonal resource short fish processing plants in the five eastern provinces during the off-peak fishing season.

The arrangement was designed to overcome some of the supply problems for processing plants in the off-peak fishing season.

A total of 11,000 t of cod; 6,000 t of redfish; 8,000 t of turbot; and 100 t of silver hake was reserved for the program in 1985. Approximately 60 processing plants were eligible to participate in the program.

Two industry coordinators were appointed, one for the Newfoundland Region and one for the other Maritime provinces. These coordinators were given management responsibility for the program.

The cod and turbot allocations were split on the basis of 75 per cent for Newfoundland plants and 25 per cent for Scotia-Fundy, Gulf and Quebec plants. Sharing of redfish allocations was to be addressed by the industry coordinators.

At the start of 1985, 50 per cent of the landings under the program had to be made by Canadian vessels, but in the fall this requirement was lifted because no Canadian vessels were available to participate in the program.

To ensure that the program did not involve straight back-to-back sales of cod, that is, no Canadian labour content, the Department required that all cod be landed and that 100 per cent be brought to the fillet stage by each processor. However, processing restrictions for redfish were more relaxed in that Japanese vessels were allowed to catch, gut and freeze redfish at sea. The redfish was landed at RS Plants to be headed and sold back to the Japanese.

1985 RESOURCE-SHORT PLANT PROGRAM

SUMMARY OF LANDINGS

FISHING PARTNER	SPECIES	NFLD.	MARITIME	TOTAL
Canadian (Spring)	Cod	1,904	2,301	4,205
Portuguese (Spring)	Cod	3,511	-	3,511
Portuguese (Fall)	Cod	1,049	-	1,049
Japanese (Fall)	Cod	4	-	4
TOTAL	Cod	6,468	2,301	8,769
Japanese (Fall)	Redfish	1,674	562	2,236
TOTAL	Redfish	1,674	562	2,236
GRAND TOTAL		8,142	2,863	11,005

8. FOREIGN FISHERIES

8. FOREIGN FISHERIES

8.1 General Process

Following the extension of jurisdiction, Canada negotiated agreements with countries that had traditionally fished inside the Canadian zone, to allow their vessels to continue fishing within the zone at reduced levels. Allocations are provided to foreign countries from stocks which are considered surplus to Canadian needs, and on a limited basis from non-surplus stocks.

The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) has management responsibility for those stocks which are outside or overlap the Canadian zone. NAFO allocates these stocks to Canada and the other member nations.

All foreign fishing and support vessels must be licenced to operate inside Canada's 200-mile limit under provisions of Canada's Fisheries Act and Regulations. Vessels are licenced for specific areas, fisheries, time period, etc. which controls their access in the zone, and are also subject to other reporting and regulatory requirements.

8.2 Summary of Activities

The following table details the allocations made to foreign countries in 1985, and their catches against those allocations. Allocations which are made by NAFO are indicated. Catch figures are those reported to NAFO.

Foreign Quotas and Catches - 1985
(tonnes)

Country	Species	Area	Quota	Catch
Bulgaria	Redfish	3M (NAFO)	300	-
	Squid	3+4 (NAFO)	500	-
Cuba	Cod	3M (NAFO)	480	9
	Redfish	3M (NAFO)	1,750	1,831
		3LN (NAFO)	2,450	2,055
		3O	3,000	806
	S. Hake	4VWX	15,200	17,683
	Squid	3+4 (NAFO)	7,250	8

Foreign Quotas and Catches - 1985
(tonnes)

Country	Species	Area	Quota	Catch
E.E.C. (1)	Cod	2GH	6,500	-
		2J3KL	9,500	23,564
		3M (NAFO)	2,405	428
		3NO (NAFO)	250	-
	Redfish	3M (NAFO)	1,200	848
	Yellowtail	3LNO (NAFO)	300	-
	Plaice	3LNO (NAFO)	625	63
	Squid	3+4 (NAFO)	7,000	-
France	Cod	3Ps	6,400	18,508
		4RS3Pn	13,500	9,185
		4TVn (J-A)	7,000	6,762
		4Vn (M-D)	100	-
	Redfish	3P	2,000	12
		4RST	600	2
		4VWX	500	7
	Flounders	4VWX	250	7
	Plaice	3Ps	550	406
	Witch	3Ps	410	120
		4RS	300	-
	S. Hake	4VWX	100	-
Faroes (2)	Cod	2GH	2,500	513
		3M (NAFO)	2,900	-
	Turbot	0	3,000	895
		2GH	500	32
		2J3KL	500	-
G.D.R.	Cod	2GH	500	25
	Redfish	2+3K	750	101
		3LN (NAFO)	850	671
	Witch	2J3KL	400	34
	Turbot	0	1,000	335
		2GH	2,450	568
		2J3KL	1,350	1,282
	Grenadier	2+3	5,000	3,739
Japan	Redfish	2+3K	1,250	3,470
		3M (NAFO)	400	313
		3O	1,250	660
		4VWX	1,500	923
	Turbot	2J3KL	1,000	257
	Grenadier	0	3,000	-
	S. Hake	4VWX	10,000	121
	Squid	3+4 (NAFO)	17,000	3
	Argentine	4VWX	3,000	22

Country	Species	Area	Quota	Catch
Norway	Cod	2GH	2,000	243
		3M (NAFO)	1,200	405
Poland	Cod	2GH	500	5
		3M (NAFO)	500	-
	Redfish	2+3K	660	66
	Witch	2J3KL	1,600	565
	Turbot	2GH	500	26
		2J3KL	650	434
	Grenadier	2+3	800	12
	Squid	3+4 (NAFO)	1,000	-
Portugal	Cod	2GH	1,000	-
		2J3KL	6,700	9,612
		3M (NAFO)	3,500	4,376
		3NO (NAFO)	1,315	608
		4VsW	1,300	870
	Redfish	2+3K	420	107
		3M (NAFO)	1,900	1,306
		3O	2,100	-
	W. Hake	3NO	2,500	1,881
	Plaice	3M (NAFO)	350	266
	Witch	2J3KL	800	5
	S. Hake	4VWX	4,000	1,338
	Squid	3+4 (NAFO)	2,000	-
Romania	Squid	3+4 (NAFO)	500	-
Spain	Cod	3M (NAFO)	560	4,849
		3NO (NAFO)	10,780	12,405
	S. Hake	4VWX	5,000	-
	Squid	3+4 (NAFO)	6,250	-
U.S.S.R.	Cod	3M (NAFO)	1,270	1,271
		3NO (NAFO)	4,000	3,968
	Redfish	2+3K	3,700	3,689
		3M (NAFO)	13,850	15,703
		3LN (NAFO)	10,900	10,885
		3O	6,000	5,905
	Plaice	3M (NAFO)	1,000	971
	Witch	2J3KL	1,000	1,006
		3NO (NAFO)	1,950	1,908
	Turbot	0	1,000	179
		2GH	350	5
		2J3KL	1,500	144
	Grenadier	0	500	2
		2+3	4,100	1,018
	Capelin	2+3K	16,775	16,838
	S. Hake	4VWX	56,600	56,337
	Squid	3+4 (NAFO)	5,000	252
	Argentine	4VWX	4,500	125

(1) All E.E.C. reported catches were by F.R.G. (Federal Republic of Germany) with the exception of 880 t of 2J3KL cod taken by France.

(2) Catch information for Faroe Islands was not available from NAFO. The data is therefore reported in FLASH.